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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, October 2, 1869. No 38

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

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P. W. DOONER.....Editor.

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TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

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Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

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All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

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"Live and Let Live,"

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CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

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HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

TIMELY DEATH.

We bent to-day o'er a coffined form,
And the tears stole softly down.
We looked our last on the aged face,
With its look of peace, its patient grace,
And hair like a silver crown.

We touched our own to the clay-cold hand
From a life-long labor at rest;
And among the blossoms, white and sweet,
We noted a bunch of golden wheat,
Clasped close to the silent breast.

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom
Of a land where fall no tears;
The ripe wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of the years.

We knew not what work her hands had found,
Nor what rugged place her feet;
What cross was hers, what blackness of night,
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white
And the bunch of ripened wheat.

As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life,
God looks for some gathered grain of good,
For the ripe harvest that shining stood,
But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go
Not only with blossoms sweet—
Not bent with doubt and burthened with fears
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years—
But laden with gold on wheat

Ancient Mounds on the Rocky Mountains.

[From the Denver News.]

An account was recently given of the opening of an ancient mound in southern Utah, similar to those of the Mississippi valley, in which were found relics of the unknown builders, indicating much artistic skill. It was stated that this was the first evidence found of the existence of the Mound-Builders west of the rocky Mountains. We are now able to announce, for the first time, as we suppose, the discovery of similar mounds, evidently built by the same race, high up on the Rocky Mountains *themselves*.

The discovery was made by Mr. C. A. Deane, of this city, while at work on a government survey, in the mountains, a few weeks since. He found upon the extreme summit of the snowy range, structures of stone, evidently of very ancient origin, and hitherto unknown or unnoticed, that cannot fail to be of great interest to the antiquarian. Opposite to and also north of the head of south Boulder ereek, and on the summit of the range, Mr. Deane and his party observed large numbers of the granite rocks, many of them as large as two men could lift, in a position that could not have been the result of chance. They had evidently been placed upright in a line, conforming to the general contour of the dividing ridge, and frequently extending in an unbroken line for one or two hundred yards. Many of the stones have fallen over or are leaning, while others retain their upright position. In two places, connected with this line are mounds of Stone, loosely lail up, about two feet in height and embracing a circular area of about ten feet in diameter. The stones were evidently collected on the spot as the surface is cleared for a space of several yards around the structures. These lines and mounds of stone bear every mark of extreme antiquity, as the disintegrated granite has accumulated to a considerable depth at their base, and the rocks in the mounds are moss-grown. The feature more particularly identifying these structures with those of the Mound-Builders elsewhere, is, that they present at intervals projections pointing to the westward. We are thus particular in the description of these Rocky Mountain mounds, which are extraordinary in position if not in character, in the hope that antiquarians visiting the territory may be induced to examine them. It would not involve much labor to open them, and possibly they cover relics which may add something to our small stock of knowledge of the ancient race who constructed these and similar works all over the continent.

The walls and mounds we have described are situated three thousand feet above the timber line. * * * *

Who the Mound-Builders were is a question of interest to antiquarians. It is agreed that they preceded the Indians and were a more cultivated race. On the Kirguese steppes in northern Asia are found numerous mounds similar to those of the Mississippi valley, indicating a common race on both continents. But the projections of the Asiatic mounds point southward, while those of this continent point westward. Assuming that the race originated in southern Asia, according to the scriptural account, then upon both continents the mounds point in the direction from which their builders came. One conjecture is that the Mound-Builders of this continent were the ten lost tribes of the Jews, but this is mere conjecture.

We have a clue to the great age of the American mounds in the fact that none of them occur on the lowest of the terraces which mark the subsidence of the rivers, and some have been washed away by rivers which have receded half a mile or more since they were built.

From these and other indications some antiquarians have estimated the age of the mounds as certainly more than 2,000 years. Colonel John W. Foster, of Chicago, who has given much study to this subject, thinks they are vastly more ancient, dating back indeed to a period long antecedent to all historic records, even to the time when men lived with the mammoth and other animals long extinct. These questions may never be solved, but they are now discussed with extraordinary interest, and every ray of light on the subject is eagerly welcomed. We present to the antiquarians the newly discovered mounds on the Rocky Mountains as offering something novel for investigation.

The Comet of 1869.

By the following from an exchang, it will be seem that another comet is approaching the earth, and is now said to be visible to the naked eye, in the northern heavens. This comet may be approaching, and may be visible without the aid of a glass, but we have our doubts about this latter assertion:

"For more than ten years past the most scientific astronomers of the world have told us through publications in the magazines and otherwise, that during the months of July, August and September, this year, (1869) the most wonderful comet the world has ever known, would reappear. They have also assured us that it would approach nearer the earth than any comet ever did before, and that either the earth or the comet would have to change its course, or a collision would be inevitable. As this comet is said to be many thousand times larger than the earth, and as it is a solid mass of fire, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than a hundred times, it is not at all unlikely that a collision with it would prove as disastrous to the earth as the late accident on the Erie Railroad did to some of the more unfortunate passengers. According to astronomers, it was this comet that immediately preceded the terrible civil war in Greece and was immediately followed by a terrible contagion in Persia, and other eastern countries, a most dreadful plague, that, in a few weeks, swept from the face of the earth more than one-half the people of the countries visited by it. Some years after, this comet appeared again, and was preceded by a most terrific civil war in Rome and followed by a plague, or scourge that piled the dead in heaps in the streets of that proud city, until there were scarcely enough persons left alive to bury the dead.

"The comet is now visible, having made its appearance on time, thus verifying the prediction of the astronomers, without postponement on account of weather. It may be seen with the naked eye on any clear night, in the northern part of the heavens, at from 11 to 12 o'clock or till the morning star rises. The late heavy rains have not had the effect to delay its appearance and progress, or to dim its brilliancy, though it will grow brighter and brighter as it approaches the earth."

Miss Anna Dickinson is in San Francisco making speeches and converts to the "caws"—even the great political lion of the *Examiner* would seem not altogether adverse to "takin' the stump," himself, in its advocacy. O, Anna, thy tongue is more terrible than the claws of a thousand l—lobsters!

Flying Machines.

Shall we ever, with all our science, succeed in transporting ourselves at pleasure through the air, making that our pathway just as we do the grosser fluid, water, which we traverse so easily in every direction? This is a question which we suppose every one of our readers has asked himself more than once, for the idea of aerial navigation is so natural that we find every age of the world has more or less discussed it. Just now in San Francisco this subject is attracting great attention, from the fact that the model of an aerial ship exhibited there, and some experimets made upon it, gave complete satisfaction to the engineers present. An Aerial Navigation Company has been formed for the laudable purpose of raising funds to enable the projector to construct a full sized air ship. This will be completed, it is expected, in about a couple of months, when the aeronauts, if successful, intend paying us a flying visit all the way from the shores of the Pacific.

The Avitor, as the new invention is named, is to be propelled by steam, carrying for this purpose a five horse prower steam engine, and is to be elevated and supported in the air partly by gas and partly by planes extending on each side to the distance of about twenty feet at the centre. These planes will be so constructed in sections that they may be depressed or elevated by the rudder at pleasure. The well known and fatal objection to balloons, that they are the mere sport of the winds, having *no* propelling power within themselves, is thus got rid of. Balloons have been chiefly found useful for scientific purposes, observing the oscillation of the magnetic needle and its dip, and experimenting on the density, temperature, humidity and electricity of the air at its different elevations; but if this aerial ship, the Avitor, prove as great a success as many in California anticipate, we are on the eve of a complete revolution in our mode of travelling. But before speculating any futher as to the results we must wait patiently and see how far our friends in California are going to carry out their programme.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Delaware Marriage Law.

They have a queer law in this lilliputian State about the gordian knot of matrimony. It requires the "naughty men," before leading one of the Delaware lambs to the sacrificial altar, to give bonds for good behavior. The unlucky swain who may have more love than credit may cast about in an agony of suspense, waiting for some enterprising individual to go upon his bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, lawful money, and be compelled, in default of this conjugal straw bail, to forego all the sweets of the honeymoon. Thus great distress is brought upon innocent parties, who are cruelly "kept out of their property" by a ridiculous old law totally at variance with the present advanced stage of civilization, and which wickedly interferes with the magna charta of young people, the right of elopement. A vigorous effort is being made to abolish the law and thus put the young folks of that fossil State on a footing with those of Chicago, for instance.—*Courier-Journal.*

Says the Chicago *Courier:* 'One of the noblest sentiments that was ever conceived was expressed by Thomas Benton, when he said that 'party was too tremendous an engine to use against a poor clerk, whose salary was all that stood between his family and starvation, and too small a consideration where the national honor was involved.' We believe that, if the young gentlemen whose eyes meet the reproduction of this sentence here, will read and re-read it carefully and thoughtfully, they will comprehend how much it contains, and that their political ideas will be largely influenced by it throughout life. These few words preach a glowing homily which we can scarcely expect hardened politicians to take to their hearts and cherish, but we shall hope to live to see the day when a rising generation may be imbued with the spirit of Thomas Benton in regard to political partisanship. The story of political virtue is all told in this single expression."

Really, the comment of the *Courier*, in freshness and beauty, may almost compare with the sentiment it quotes.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 2.....1869.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The present administration, like so many of its predecessors has its numerous advocates and opposers—some for political reasons without regard for the national welfare, others because they have the interests of the country at heart and are opposed to partisan broils. This difference of opinion is very necessary for if the people were in every instance to jump en masse to one and the same conclusion, it is clear that but one side of any question would ever be viewed and no question would ever be discussed. But, when after a proper review a really important subject has been laid before the people and the most judicious line of action marked out and generally acknowledged, it might very reasonably be expected that such line would be at once adopted, and when necessary, acted upon at once. Now, the Cuban question has been commented upon by the press of the United States until its every feature has again and again been exposed, and the line of action which the itenrests honor and duty of the United States demand that the administration adopt has been unmistakably pointed out—recognition by our government of the patriot cause. Notwithstanding, we find ourgovernment has done nothing toward granting belligerent rights to this struggling people and are not therefore surprised to read so many unwholesome conjectures employed in endeavoring to account for that which is really unaccountable. There is not, to-day, a single intelligent American who does not feel that the policy pursued by our government toward Spain and Cuba is unworthy the American spirit as a nation which has ever preached "liberty," and a reproach to that consciousness of national strength which is the pride of every American. This people struggling for liberty, for independence, struggling to free themselves from the most despotic yoke by which any civilized people of this age are burdened, ask of us not armed support, but only that we accord them the rights of a nation at war that they may be placed upon an equal footing with the contend-power in so much as the privilege of purchasing war material in American ports is concerned. But even this is denied them. Strange that America chould *thus* cherish the memory of its own glorious struggle! The Cabinet after due (?) consultation upon the question of Cuban independence, adroitly changes the subject and hints something about friendly relations with Spain, and just here involves the national honor by forcing upon Spain friendship which she has taken particular pains to ignore. Painful however it be to admit this it cannot be denied; the story of Wyeth and Polhamus in connection with the Admiral Hoff farce stands a damning proof of its veracity. The fate of these men, shot to death upon the Spanish ramparts, untried and therefore unconvicted of any crime, and while protesting in the name of the United States of which they were citizens, would, indeed, almost give it to be understood thaf Americans have no rights beyond the boundaries of the Republic, or, if they have, that Spain is licensed to ignore them.

If all this be considered it becomes perplexing to account for the manner in which we are bound under friendly obligations to Spain. We certainly owe no "friendly relations" which would be violated by granting the rights of belligerents to the Cubans.

This question as one among the most important which have been brought before the present administration and it behooves Grant to evade it no longer, but to act at once and in accordance with the best judgement of the nation, which, from the coast of the Pacific to the coast of the Atlantic, cries out for Cuban independence.

THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Some bonds of this company having been put on the French market certain jealous parties endeavored to throw discredit on them by announcing that the company really had no existence. The representatives of the company promptly arrested the mischief makers and they are now on trial in Paris. Minister Washburne having written to Secretary Fish to know what government aid such company had received, was informed that none had yet been given. It is a well known fact the company has not asked any excepting the right of way across New Mexico and Arizona, which, at the late session of Congress was given by the House, by a two-third vote, and undoubtedly would have been given by the Senate had the proposition been brought to a vote in that body.

The company was organized by the State of Texas before the war and ex-Governor Throckmorton, of that State certifies to the following facts:

1. *Intact validity* of the company's charter in Texas.

2. *Land grants* in Texas—10,240 acres per mile of road.

3. Right of way through Texas, &c.

4. Right of forming *connection* and *consolidation* with other lines.

5. Progress of construction before the war 50—100 miles, graded, iron ready, seized by Confederates, locomotives, &c.

6 Surveys, maps, field notes, location of road, land surveys, and reservation of company's lands, &c., all OFFICIALLY FILED and RECORDED in the general land office in Texas.

7. Line passes through the most healthy and fertile region of texas.

8. The line is in great favor with the people of Texas.

The company is not only a genuine one but already has a large and valuable property, and in connection with the San Diego and Gila R. R. Co., of California, who have already commenced operations, promises to build over the 32d parallel quicker than any other organization can possibly do so. But there are so many parties who wish to control this particular route that it is not surprising that there are conflicting interests.

THE COMET.

It has been announced to the world by astronomers that the comet now approaching the earth is a solid "mass of fire, many thousand times as large as our earth, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than one hundred times." Now, the science of astronomy is, perhaps, the most sublime and beautiful of the sciences, and presents sufficient simple facts to convey to every ordinary reader some idea of its grandeur. For this reason it is unjust to call in the aid of exaggeration in making statements regarding discoveries among the heavenly bodies; the "system" is sufficiently wonderful *in truth*. Now, let us see, regarding this comet, this "mass of fire, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than one hundred times": this is a terriole assertion when we consider that it is a tail *of fire* 2,400,000 miles long. Science will hardly warrant such a theory:

To tell us that this tail is *of fire* and equal in length to one hundred times the circumference of our earth is equivalent to stating that the comet is enveloped by an atmosphere extending from its surface to the height of two millions and four hundred thousand miles, which, when we consider that the atmosphere of our earth extends to the height of only 45 miles, seems somewhat unreasonable. But it may be asked in what manner the above quotation implies what it does not express—how does it represent the existence of an atmosphere? Because if this tail be a flame it must be within an atmosphere, from the fact that it *could not* exist in vacuo. oxygen gas is a powerful supporter of combustion and it is owing to the oxygen it contains that atmospheric air supports combustion; therefore, if this comet be a mass of fire it must have an atmosphere to impart this vital principle that the flame may be kept up—and that such it has not becomes evident when we consider that as a fire it has for thousands of years been consuming oxygen during which time it has not been supplied with a single cubic inch; which would be a consumption that an atmosphere of even millions of miles in height could not supply. Indeed a "mass of fire many thousand times as large as the earth" would consume the oxygen of an atmosphere enveloping it to the thickness of 2,400,000 miles in a very short time.

The theory which represents this comet as a mass of fire is evidently at fault. We shall not be content with this explanation as to the material of which comets are composed. Theorists will have to guess again. It would have been a much more plausible argument however extravagant, had it been asserted that said comet is an enormous diamond of the first water.

The San Pedro and Los Angeles railroad is completed.

The Post Office Department has become disgusted at the designs and general appearance of the yet new postage stamps and is meditating an effort at improvement at an early day. The *N. Y. Herald* countenances the project and gives the following bit of advice:

It is about time that some definite form and design of postage stamp should be adopted, so that people may know to a certainy what mucilagated square of paper will carry a letter to its destination or what will not. If there is not genius enough in the Post Office Department to invent a good design, which may be permanent, let the authorities advertise for one. They will find plenty of people able to supply them; and when once adopted, let the new design remain in use. Every other country has been able to fix upon an intelligent postage stamp, recognizable all the world over Can it be that the spirit of jobbery so prevails in our Post Office Department that we must have a new design every six months or thereabouts?

"The Smiths, the sons of the original Joseph the founder of Mormonism," says the *N. Y. Herald*, "have bearded the lion Brigham Young in his den and are making terrible war upon his system of polygamy. And by the Pacific railroad the Gentiles are crowding around, and for him and his extraordinary despotism the handwriting will soon be visible on the wall. The best thing for him is to proclaim a 'revelation' which will effect an acceptable revolution in the religion of the Latter Day Saints."

Latest News.

(From the daily New Mexican.)

Gen. Sherman was commissioned Secretary of War, pro tem., on the 9th.

Private letters state that an attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Holdester, minister to Hayti,

Accounts from the city of Mexico say that Señor Tejada has had some correspondence with the Prussian minister in regard to the conspiracy defeated on the 20th of August. The latter congratulates Juarez on his success in frustrating the plot. The conspirators intended to seize a valuable conducta which was to pass through the capital on the 20th for Verra Cruz. The plot was revealed to the authorities and many arrests have been made. The prisoners have been examined in secret, and the results of the investigation are not known.

A Shock of an earthquake was felt last week at Guadalaxara.

The monument of the last Aztec Emperor was unveiled in the capital on the 13th with great ceremony.

The Indian revolt in Michoacan has been suppressed and regiments are being raised to protect the northern frontier from Indian incursions.

The legislature has been convened at the new State capital, Cuernavaca. The Federal government is succoring the families rendered destitute by the innudatian in Jalisco.

A paris dispatch dated Sept 11th says:

The French Emperor give an audiense to General Prim yesterday.

The rumor that Sickles had declared that the United States would recognize the Cubans as belligerents, created the greatest excitement and funds fell to the lowest point they have reached for sixteen years, and terrified the Spaniards amazingly. The papers, however, urge that whatever the action of the United States Spain must preserve the honor of her flag. It is now said that all the ironclads belonging to Spain will be put in a state of preparation for war and dispatched to the Cuban coast so as to be ready in case the United States should attempt to interfere.

News from Hayti, under date of Aug. 25th, says; The rebel steamers Florida and Columbia have bombarded the town of Gonaivos. The British gunboat Britomart carried to Port-au-Prince 400 women from the town of Gonaives. President Salnave raised the siege of Aux Cayes, and sailed with the steamers Galatea and Salnave to the port of Port-au-Prince. His steamer became disabled, and he was unable to operate against the town. Salnave is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of an ironclad from the United States. One dollar in gold is valued at $1,000 in the paper money of the Government.

The foreign residents of Havana, principally the Germans, are enlisting to act as a volunteer reserve battalion when the present volueteers take the field. The foreigners this morning presented a letter to Capt. Gen. De Rodas containing the above offer, and it was accepted by him. Eight humdred insurgents surprised 400 volunteers, five miles from Puerto Principe, and repulsed them. Gen. Puello, with 400 troops, marched to the assistance of the volunteers, but the insurgents refused to give battle. On the 16th of August, the insurgents, several thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Quesada, Gen. Cespedes being present, made an attack on Las Tunas, losing 350 killed. The garrison of Las Tunas consisted of 450 troops, of which 100 were killed and wounded.

Prescott Items.

The last mail brought us three copies of the *Miner* from which we take the following items:

Thursday evening last, the cabin of Charles Otten, one of the hardest-working, freest-hearted miners in this vicinity, was robbed of about $125 in gold dust. by an old man whom Mr. Otten had taken in for the night. During the afternoon of Thursday, the thief who had just arrived in the Territory, stopped at Otten's cabin, on the Upper Hassayampa, said he was "strapped," and hungry. He was taken to the cabin, had his wants gratified and received an invitation to stay all night, which he accepted. Mr. Otten then went to his claim, worked awhile, returned to his cabin to find the stranger had vamosed. He then searched for his dust, found that it too was gone. He and another man followed the thief as far as Wickenburg, found him, but did not find the money in his possession.

At Mr. Dickason's ranch, Lower Agua Frio, on the 16th inst., seven Indians, armed with bows, arrows, and five guns, attacked Wm. Dennison and Ben. Sexton, wounding the latter in three places, and taking four head of horses. Mr. Dennison, being sick with the ague, was unable to fight them as vigorously as he could have wished. Mr. Braneman heard the firing, armed himself, mounted a horse, gave chase to the thieves, and succeeded in re-capturing the four head of animals. Gen. Wheaton has sent out a body of cavalry to scout through that region.

The night of Monday, September 20, 1869, was the bloodiest night in the annals of this town. Two soldiers, Sergeant Patrick McGovern, of Co. B. 8th Cavalry, and private Thomas Donahue, of Co. F, 12th Infantry, were shot dead, and another, private George Nunes, Co. F, 12th Infantry, was severely stabbed, and is now in a critical condition. McGovern was, it is said, murdered in the Diana Saloon, at about four o'clock in the morning, by one Jos. Johnson, a discharged soldier. Private Harry Langham, of Co. F, 12th Infantry, has, we are informed, been convicted of stabbing Nunes, and suspicioned of shooting Donahue. He is now in irons at Fort Whipple. Wm. Collins, (another discharged soldier), was mixed up in the row in which McGovern lost his life, and he and Johnson are now at large. Troops are out searching for them, and it is the prayer of this entire community that they will be killed or captured.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
Camp Grant, A. T.
September 10th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

in quintuplicates will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock October 4th, 1869, when they will be opened, for the erection of a Storehouse. Building to be constructed of adobes well made and dried.

Bidders will state at what price per thousand they will lay the adobes; the amount thus named to include the making, covering the building, and putting on the necessary woodwork.

Bidders will state their prices in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon by the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific shall have been received.

Each bid must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

Work to be commenced one month after the acceptance of the bid.

The plan of the building can be seen at the quartermaster's office at Tucson, A. T.

JAMES CALHOUN.
Lieut. 21st Infty.,
A. A. Q. M.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the nndersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson. A. T.
Sept. 23d, 1869.

P. R. TULLY,
Administrator.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D,

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 2.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE coffee-house establishee on Main Street by Mr. Risenbaum is doing a flourishing business. Long may it wave!

A JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT:—Mr. D. Marsh, collector of customs for the District of Paso Del Norte, has appointed Mr. H. McWard deputy inspector of customs at Tucson.

DIED:—We are sorry to record the death, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., of Mrs. Miles, wife of Captain Miles, stationed at this place. The funeral took place on the following day when the body was buried in the "National Cemetery" at the northern suburb of the town—a beautiful resting place.

A TRAIN of thirteen wagons laden with merchandise for Mr. Zeckendorf has reached Apache Pass and will arrive within a few days. The merchandise consists of a general assortment of everything from a diamond breastpin to a crow-bar with the latest style of wearing apearl for either sex. Z, we belivee you, and will, before purchasing any of the above named articles, try our skill on one of your velocipedes.

SOME individuals, it would seem, take particular delight in poisoning and otherwise destroying dogs. Now, we have no sympathy with the numerous yelping curs that every week take their departure through means of that terrible dog destroyer, strychnia, but must say that the poisoner should confine his operations to dogs of this class. He who will poison a valuable dog, which is not allowed to run at lage, is as cowardly as he is unprincipled, and deserves to have his vindictive carcass pickled by a hand-ful of salt introduced through the aid of a double-barreled shot-gun, if detected in the act.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE:—From time to time during the past two years the project of sinking a well and establishing a station at the Picacho has been discussed with much animation. The great advantages which would necessarily follow the carrying into effect of this project were seen and represented both by Governor McCormick and Governor Safford, and accordingly more than usual interest has of late been given to the subject. The military authorities also saw the importance of the position and on several occasions sent detachments to prospect for water there. Much importance has ever been accorded this position and its occupancy must be a great protection to travel since it will be a complete impediment in one of the principal Apache thoroughfares in the Territory. We are therefore pleased to announce that Mr. Larkin, after a dilligent search, has discovered a spot which, after very little labor, will furnish abundant water for all purposes, and is going to take up his residence there. It is generally believed that a detachment of troops will be sent and a military post established here at an early day. Thus it is, civilization is forcing itself along and slowly but surely crushing out the savage horde of a thousand years.

THOSE IMPROVEMENTS:—By the way, we fail to discover that the advice of the board of supervisors, regarding the repairs of which our streets stand so much in need, has been acted upon, or that it has even attracted general attention. The streets are, to-day, just as rough, uneven and irregular as they were a week ago. Some of you sneer at the idea of the supervisors requesting while the are vested with the authority to execute. Well, you had better cast aside cynicism and take a sensible view of the matter: Whether does it appear more just, for you of Tucson who hold property here, to repair, each, that portion of the public streets contiguous to such property, or to have all the streets repaired at the expense of the county; causing the people at Florence and elsewhere to contribute as largely as yourselves to the embellishment of your property. We can hardly believe that there is any one who will hesitate to decide that the former is the more just course. If the scheme recommended be not satisfactory it is because those who are blessed with a mud-hole or sand bank at their very doors wish for some other persons to bear a portion of he expense of its removal. Streets adjoining the public plazas, and the plazas themselves might justly be repaired at the expense of the county, allowing each property-holder to bear his part of the expenses, but let repairs and improvements at the expense of the public generally be confined to these. On the whole, this suggestion of the board sets forth in justice and practicability all it lacks in executive spirit. Therefore let us try to think better of that body. It is bad enough to satisfy its bitterest denouncers even though we accord it every mite of credit it will claim.

A GHOST!—A *baile* on Franklin street, on Monday night, was rendered somewhat disorderly by the appearance therein of a ghost. Yes, sir! none of your white-sheet-swinging-on-a-pole ghosts, but a real unsubstantial, transparent, immaterial, and unapproachable shade. When the first shock occasioned by the presence of this denizen of the grave, had passed away, and the capillary embellishment on the summits of the spectators become so limbered that hats and caps could be adjusted, the brave W put himself at the head of the party and gave the command "charge", when the courageous band dashed forward, only halting upon making the discovery that the ghost would not scare, but became so metamorphosed, (as ghosts will,) as to assume the form of several revolvers pointing toward themselves and supported by some power, invisible because enveloped within a blanket. The ladies having been informed by some thoughtless party that their brave protectors were beset by *spirits* (which was strictly true,) we are told, fainted en masse, but were obliged to return to consciousness prematurely as there was no one left to administer restoratives.

OFFICE
BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. G. Gaige, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the Date of this Notice.

Tucson, A. T., August 6th, 1869.
6t CHARLES H. MEYERS.
Administrator.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

E. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. H. ALLEN
CHAS, T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.

jn12,tf SAML. BOSTICK

NEW GOODS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE,
CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
CAMP McDOWELL, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the

—GOVERNMENT FARM—

for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Sorghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U, S. Curreney, will be stated in Proposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm.

By Order of General C. G. SAWTELLE.
J. L. JOHNSTON
A. A. Q. M.

ag21,6t

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DeLONG. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,
PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

MEN

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE
LOCK STITCH.
RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE
—AT THE—
Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City,
Oct. 26, 1867,
And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?
It runs over seams all right
—IT WILL TAKE—
Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine
—IT WILL SEW—
Heavier and Thicker goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.
ag14 y

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf. Jan. 1, '69.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC, ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whiskey** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT, which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
jn12 tf

P. R. Tully. Esteyan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA,
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR. which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan, 1, '69. 3?

Bores.

The Bore is a plantigrade herbivorous and carnivorous mammal of the genius homo. It is a biped of the rodent (and sometimes of the ruminant) order, and is of gregarious habits.

It is from four to six feet high, and wide in proportion, having a kind of flesh color.

It preys on human beings which it "chaws."

Instead of burrowing in the ground, or hiding in hollow trees in the woods and mountains, as it ought to do, it flocks to large towns and cities where it lives on the public streets, chiefly at the corners thereof.

Although very annoying it is not exactly ferocious, and it is against the laws to destroy it without just provocation. Such an act would be classed under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."

Bores may be divided into six classes, as follows:

1.—The Button-holers.
2.—The "O-By-the-ways."
3.—The "Says-I's."
4.—The "You-knows."
5.—The "They-says."
6.—The "You-don't-happen-to-have-two-bits about-you,-do-you?"

The Button-holer lies in ambush for you at the [illegible] of the street, attacks you suddenly, surrounds you, captures you, holds you a prisoner for one hour twenty minutes, during which he delivers an oration on some interesting theme—all this at such a time as you have business of importance to transact, and every minute is valuable to you.

The "O-by-the-way" is the class of bore who comes into your newspaper office while you are in the midst of your leader, talks continuously an hour and three quarters, without saying anything, and finally makes a movement as if to take his departure; then you are just mentally congratulating yourself on your happy deliverance, when he suddenly returns to the attack with—

"O, by the way, I came near forgetting it! Did you hear about——"

He then proceeds to unfold a tale of something which he considers very funny, and which he relates with great power, winding up with the instruction to you to write it up and publish it in your paper; which you promise to do for the sake of getting rid of him, although you would as soon think of publishing your own obituary.

The "Says-I", comes suddenly upon you anywhere and at any time of the day, just as you are commencing to read a letter from her on whom you place a higher estimate than you do on your own poor life. No use trying to escape; you've got to listen to him while he gives a fulsome account of the last bitter quarrel he had with his motherinlaw, whom you have never seen—two of every three words he speaks being, "Says I." "I just told her—says I, 'I know better!' says I. Says I, 'It's no such thing!' says I. As he warms up with the subject, he gets the "Says I" abbreviated to "S'si;" and he goes on, minute after minute, hour after hour, 'Says I"-ing and "S'si"-ing and "S'i"-ing, and sighing, till he becomes a regular "Bridge of Sighs," and the cold perspiration starts from your frame, you grow weak in the knees, and fall to the earth in a spasm.

The "You-know" is, perhaps, a somewhat milder species of bore than the foregoing. His attacks, although none the less severe, are not always so unseasonable, and he sometimes shows real glimpses of human reason. His *forte* is to tell you a story—one that he has already told you three hundred and seventy times—about some trifling circumstance which happened when he was a boy going to school, making his recital three times as long as it need be by using so many "You-knows," and hesitating a moment after each one, as if expecting you to nod assent. "So, you know—I, you know—kept right on, you know—and, you know—just at the end, you know—of the road, you know——"

Thus he goes on for hours, while you are chiefly occupied in trying to keep awake and accord him a proper amount of attention—responding with "ayes" to his "knows."

The "They-say" talks continully about absent parties, whom you know little and care less about, throwing out dark hints against their integrity, honesty, virtue and the like, and everlastingly giving the infallible "They-say" as his authority.

The "You-don't-happen-to-have-two-bits-about-you,-do-you?" is one of the vilest and most repugnant of the bores. He is a seedily-dressed chap, twenty-nine years old, who does nothing for his support, lives on the "old folks" and asks you every time he sees you for the trifling sum of two or four bits, assuring you that he expects to get some money that evening, though you well know that he will not get any that evening, except what he beats persons out of.—*Home Journal.*

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

[redacted]ONORA

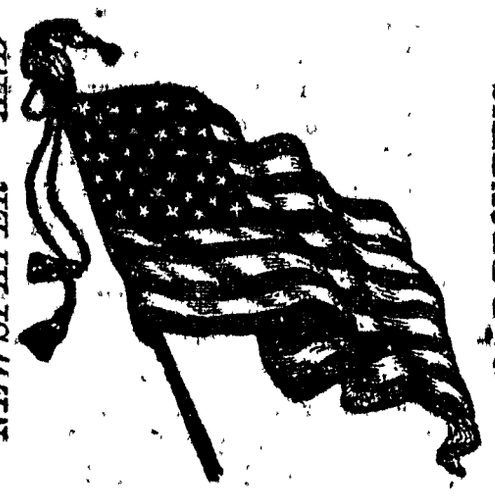
PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING



ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. M.

Ageuts Wanted.
$10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.
J. T. LLOYD.
Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM
FOR YOUNG MEN,
On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

JOHN T. HAVILAND, formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOS. KENT HOOPER, formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

——under the style of——

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

——AT——

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates.** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, October 9, 1869. No 39

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

PIONEER BREWERY,
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders
GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

the largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

SOROSIS.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an eastern city passed,
A blooming maid in bloomers dressed,
With this device upon her crest,
Sorosis!

Her brows were kind; beneath her veil
Her eyes blazed like a comet's tail'
And like a martial bugle rung
The tones of that outlandish tongue,
Sorosis!

In happy homes she saw the light,
Where hope and love made all things bright;
Without the night was dark and bleak,
And from her lips escaped the shriek—
Sorosis!

"Try not the polls! O maid beware
The scheming politician's snare."
'Twas all in vain the old man cried,
For still that ringing voice replied,
Sorosis!

"O stay," the young man said "and rest
Thy waterfall upon my vest!"
A tear stole down her painted cheek,
But still she answered with a squeak,
Sorosis!

"Beware the baleful company
Of Francis Train and Susan B!"
This was old Greely's warning knell.
A voice replied, you go to—well
Sorosis!

At break of day, as through the street,
The watchman walks his lonely beat,
With heavy eyes and sleepy yawn,
A voice cried through the purple dawn,
Sorosis!

Next evening, on a rostrum high,
The maiden stood with blazing eye,
While from her lips, serene but pale,
A voice came, like a northeast gale,
Sorosis!

—Somefellow—

The Highest Balloon Ascension.

The following account of a balloon ascension made by Messrs. Cowell and Glaisher, from Wolverhampton, England, which came near proving fatal to the aeronauts, is condensed from *Once a Week*:

One dull day in August, just afternoon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Clete Hills on the western edge of the central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce, and it arose with amazing velocity.

A mile up it entened a stratum of clouds more than 1,000 feet thick. Emerging from this the sun shone brightly on the air ship, and the sky overhead was the clearest and deepest blue, and below lay cloudland—an immeasurable expanse of clouds, whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth now lost to view. Lofty mountains and deep, dark ravines appeared below; peaks and sides of those cloud mountains next to the sun glittered like snow, but casting shadows as black as the solid rock. Up rose the balloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above earth a pigeon was let loose; it dropped down through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a bark, laden to the deck, were to pass into an inland, unsaline lake; the bark would sink at once in the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! What a silence profound! The heights of the sky were as still as the deepest depths of the ocean, where, as was found during the search for the Atlantic cable, the fine mud lies as unstirred from year to year as the dust which imperceptibly gathers on the furniture of a deserted house. No sound, no life—only the bright sunshine falling thro' a sky it could not warm.

Up—five miles above the earth, higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dawangiri. Despite the sunshine everything freezes. The air grows to thin to support life, even for a few moments. Two men only are in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air ship, the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity bred of long practise. Suddenly, as the latter looks on his instruments his sight grows dim; he takes a lens to help sight, and only marks from his falling barometer that they were still rising rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tries to reach it but his hands refuse to obey his will. He tries to call upon his comrade, who has gone up into the ring above; a whisper in that deep stillness would suffice, but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. The steersman comes down into the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him.

He saw at once that life and death hung upon a few moments, and seized or tried to seize the valve, in order to let out a portion of the gas. His hands are purple with intense cold—they are paralized—they will not respond to his will. He seized the valve with his teeth and opened it a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the swooned marksman returned to consciousness and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instruments; they most have been nearly eight miles up; but now the barometer was rising rapidly—the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. They had been higher above earth than mortal man or any other living being had ever been before.

One minute more of inaction, or compulsory inaction, on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air ship with its intensely rarified gas would have been floating unattended, with two corpses in the realms approaching space.

A Pleasant Sensation?

The following is the partial story of an Indian fighter who came off minus his hair on the top of his head:

"When I fell I went over backward, dropping my gun, and I had got just half way up again, the squaw yanking me by the hair, when the Indian clubbed my gun and struck me across the neck. The blow stunned me: The squaw kept screeching and pulling my hair by handsfull. I heard some one of our boys shouting, close by, and the squaw started and run, one of the boys killing her not three rods off. The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair near crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jirked my head this way and that, like Satan. My eyes were partly open and I could see the headwork and trimming on his leggins. Suddenly I felt the awfullest biting, cutting flash go round my head, and then it seemed to me as if my whole head had been jirked clean off. I never felt such pain in all my life; it was like pulling your brains right out. I did not know any more for two or three days, and when I came to I had the sorest head of any human being that ever lived. If the boys did kill the viper, they didn't get back my scalp, perhaps it was lost in the snow. I was shipped down to Larmie after a bit, and the nursing I got ain't made the hair grow on this spot yet."

Says the San Bernardino *Guardian*: Our little burg was considerably exercised, at least some of the inhabitants thereof, on Tuesday last, by the report of new and rich gold diggings having been discovered in the vicinity of Lytle Creek, Some 40 or 50 persons have left town altogether for the new placers, and as many more hold themselves in readiness to go as soon as the locality is known. All sorts of rumors are afloat, as to the extent, and probable richness of the new golconda. To satisfy the public mind in regard to the discovery, we prosecuted our search until we found out everything about them: We learn from authentic sources that the placers are close about and between the headwaters of the San Gabriel and Colorado rivers. Numbers of our readers are aware that a great deal of prospecting has been done in that section of the country and claims have been found that paid as high as four ounces to the hand per day.

REFORMED:—"I shall tell you now it was: I pút my hand on mine head, and there was von pain. Then I put my head on mine body and there vas anoder. There vas very much pain in all mine body. Then I put mine hand in mine pocket oon there vas nothing. So I joined mit de temperance. Now there is no more pain in mine head, the pain in mine body vas all gone away, I put mine hand in mine pocket there vas twenty dollars. So I stay mit the temperance.

Wonderful Phenomenon.

[Cheyenne Cor. Omaha Herald.]

Your paper having recently taken quite an interest in all that pertains to the growth of the agricultural and mineral resources of Wyoming, will not, I presume, refuse a little space to the feeble description of a meteorological phenomenon that is now transpiring each evening in the skies above the Rocky Mountains in that romantic territory.

Since the recent solar eclipse, they have, upon the summit of the Rocky Mountain chain what the inhabitants call a "second twilight;" so brilliant with colors of mist, shade, and fire lights, as to pain the eye in the steady gaze upon them, and to leave an impression on the mind that will never be obliterated.

Just as the sun is about to set, a heavy mist gathers on the mountain, and growing dense and denser, it shuts out entirely the last expiring rays of that luminous body; then all is darkness, or nearly so, for some thirty minutes. Then, all at once, the heavens become lit up from the horizon all around, far up to a small circle in the center, with a livid glare of the most dazzling chromatic colors, seeming as though a tremendous bonfire was ablaze below, throwing its glare in clear and steady flame above. This gorgeous and fearfully beautiful scene lasts for nearly an hour, then steals quietly away; and the moon therefore dimmed by its fiery luster regains its ascendency and lights up the balance of the night in pale shadows as it is wont to do in every other clime.

Now, what causes these chromatic twlights? They were never before witnessed by any of the oldest mountaineers. I was in that section at this season last year, and I have never seen so grand and so thrilling twilights, and these have only occurred since the great solar eclipse of the 17th instant. What does it mean? What does it portend? How does it originate?

Old Sharsay, the learned Ute chief, stands in silence each night gazing at this wonderful phenomenon, and when asked what he thinks about it, replies slowly and sadly: "Ugh! the Great Spirit is mad! He blows fire! His wigwam is in trouble! White man and red man better feel afraid, for the Great Spirit is mad—he is heap angry!"

French Pete, the old trapper and miner, says: "It is now twenty-three years since I saw the States. I have been about eleven years in these mountains, and I never seen such firey nights. The winds are damper; they blow milder and the air grows heavier; I don't know how to account for it. It has all happened since the eclipse of the sun. Something dreadful is going to happen. There will be a big fire some of these days that all the water of the world will never drown out, and those days are coming rapidly."

If it be true, as one of the professors of the Cincinnati observatory says, that immense volumes of hydrogen gas were thrown out from the center solar eclipse, how long will it be before the oxygen will be thrown out, and the carbon become the ruling and destroying element?

I give these particulars by request, and there are numbers of people in this city who, on last Sabbath and Monday nights, witnessed, with me, this wonderful phenomenon on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 8,262 feet above the level, of the sea. The Cheyenne and Laramie papers will endorse this description.

The Elko Independent says that long trains of emigrants may be almost daily seen winding their slow and tedious way through that place to California. A journey of 2,000 miles thro' desert and wilderness, seems something strange in this age of rapid locomotion. Second class cars and cheap fares will propably close out this mode of reaching the Pacific coast by another year. The Silver City Avalanche, of a later date says that terrible destitution and suffering exist among that portion of the emigrants on their way to Oregon. Indian depredations, sickness and accidents are the cause of the suffering.—*Appeal.*

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 9.....1869.

A COMING ENTERPRISE.

Perhaps the most important suggestion ever made, with the view of forwarding the agricultural interests of this Territory, was the project of sinking artesian wells, and of thus watering the vast plains which lie too elevated to admit of the possibility of irrigation from streams, as suggested by Governor McCormick in his message to the Fifth Legislature.

It Would be quite superfluous to enumerate here the many advantages which must necessarily follow this system of irrigation, as the commonest observer has but to view the immense surface of country, which during the July rains clothes itself with the most luxuriant vegetation, before being satisfied as to the result. It is not more than a just representation if we assert that the richest lands in the Territory are at present lying waste because the locations of streams do not admit of the possibility of conveying water over the surface, by means of aqueducts, and at a very moderate expense; while, on the other hand, cold, bottom lands, over which water may be cheaply conveyed, require the most skilful management to produce crops which may be considered even a fair return.

It is about time that the people who have concluded to settle down and live by cultivating the soil in this Territory were aroused to study their own interests at the same time that they may give the country a fair trial. The bottom lands, so far as it is prudent or advisable for the pioneer to encroach upon the dominion of the Apache, are all settled, while land most desirably located—at the very suburbs of this town—and bearing upon its surface evidence of its fertility, if water were to be had, is still unoccupied.

We may take for example the whole extent of country lying between Tucson and the settlement on the Reito; this tract of country, watered only twice a year—by the February and July rains—produces crops of hay that will yield several hundred tons to every square mile; which is proof ample of what this land could be made to yield if water could be had at all times. Now, there is but one manner in which such supply of water may be procured and that is through the system of artesian wells, as recommended. We are almost convinced that there are few, if any, who will not admit, or state as their belief, that the lands above alluded to, may be cultivated and made to yield abundantly by this system. Thus far the people have been restrained from engaging in the enterprise because of the enormous expense which the boring of an artesian well is said to incur; yet in all probability the expense would not be greater than would be the cost of properly ditching a couple hundred acres of bottom land, and then, this upland country, so irrigated will, if its present luxuriance under so many disadvantages constitute a fit criterion, yield crops which will surpass anything yet known of agriculture in Arizona.

People have hitherto been satisfied with the products of land evidently inferior to that upon which grows the mezquet and ironwood; but the mistake will be seen in time. It is evident that water, constant and abundant, is all that is required, therefore artesian wells must be a success; and whoever shall be first in the field may rest assured that he will lay the foundation of a future for the territory, bright and rapid in development—and, besides, that the enterprise will fill his own pockets faster than ever our rich mines did the pockets of those who have been fortunate enough to be their discoverers.

The only question which can arise to mar the feasibility of the recommendation is: can an abundant flow of water be procured at a reasonable depth? and a hundred voices will answer, we can imagine no reason why it may not.

The *Little Corporal*, the brillant Western Juvenile, (which claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the orld, and to be better worth the money than ny other magazine,) announces that it will ome free for Oct., Nov. and Dec. of this year to all new subscribers for the new year whose names and money are sent to the publishers before the last of October. Beautiful Premiums are offered for Clubs. Now is a good time to begin. Price, One Dollar a year, sam le copy, 12 cents. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

AMONG THE FIRST.

It must be gratifying to his constituents in Arizona to reflect that however frequently the name of our Delegate appear in the public print, it is always in connection with the furtherance of something praiseworthy and right—unquestionably right because unbiassed by outside influence and free from partisan complications. On the 7th ult, he was present at a meeting in the Sub-Treasury held for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the people, with the family of Secretary Rawlins; at which meeting he, Horace Greely and H. B. Claflin were appointed a committee to draft "resolutions expressive of the meeting in relation to the death of General Rawlins, and to request such notice from the city authorities as the case may demand." The people of Arizona made no mistake when they elected to Congress a man whose talent and ability are thus acknowledged by the first men of the nation.

The *N. Y. Herald* of September 13th publishes the following correspondence which has recently been submitted by the Cuban Junta in this city to General Butterfield, Treasurer of the Rawlins Fund:—

JUNTA CENTRAL REPUBLICANA DE CUBA Y PUERTO RICO,
NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

We beg to enclose $20,000 in bonds of the republic of Cuba as a subscription to the relief fund for the family of the late General J. A Rawlins, and we regret that the urgent exigencies of our cause forbid our making this offering in a more available form, but trust that ere long, when the heartfelt desires of General Rawlins in favor of our young republic be fulfilled, these securities may prove a valuable assistance.

We also send a letter which we request you to forward to Mrs. General Rawlins, and greatly oblige yours, respectfully,

J. M. LEMUS, President.
J. F. BASORA Secretary.
General BUTTERFIELD.
Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.

The letter expresses the grief which all patriotic Cubans feel for the untimely loss of such a "noble and true friend" to the cause of Cuban independence and concludes in the following word:

As representatives of the people and government of the republic of Cuba we beg now to add one more expression of gratitude and respect to the great number of manifestations so deservedly made on this sad occasion by your countrymen, who, without distinction of party, have shown how much his services as a high-minded statesman and accomplished soldier are apreciated by the American people.

VOICE FOR AVONDALE:—The following appeal has been made to the Welsh citizens of the Pacific, for their assistance towaad the sufferers by the Avondale disaster:

Cymry of the Pacific Coast:—The awful calamity at the Avondale mine, Pennsylvania, where so many of our countrymen have lost their lives, and where so many of our countrywomen and their children were made widows and orphans, has sent a thrill of horror through every heart in the land. They have our deepest and most profound sympathy but that will neither feed nor clothe them. Therefore, in behalf of the bereaved mothers and their orphans, this appeal is made to you, Welshmen of the Pacific coast, to express your sympathy in the donation of material aid, and that speedily, while the incidents of the terrible catastro he are fresh in your minds. Fifty cents from every Welshman on the Pacific slope would amount to thousands of dollars. Let us on this sad occasion give another and a substantial proof of our well-known charity.

Any subscription can be sent by the 7th of October to Professor Thomas Price or Nathaniel L. John, of this city, or to the undersigned.

In behalf of the sufferers by this dire calamity, I ask the journals on this coast to copy the above. R. T. ROBERTS,

U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.

A late number of the *Miner* speaking of the ARIZONAN says; "This paper 'went up the flume' a short time ago." Now, the ARIZONAN may, or may not have "went up the flume"; we should like very much to be able to say something upon a subject which seems to concern us particularly, but shall have to keep silent until such time as we may succeed in procuring a dictionary of slang.

The *N. Y Herald* gives the following as the police record for Sunday, Sept. 12th: "A stabbing case in Mott street, a probable homicide in Pearl street, a robbery at the New York Hotel, a felonious assault and stabbing in Eldridge street, another stabbing case in West Broadway, a highway robbery on Seventh avenue, a savag assault, accompanied with robbery, upon a woman in Catharine street, the killing of a child in a drunken affray between father and mother in Mulberry street, and a fight in which the knife was probably fatally used in Christopher street."

The Queen's third son is a tall, slender lad with clear, blue eyes, brown hair, well cut features, and an exceedingly frank *debonnaire* expression. Far more English looking than the Prince of Wales and far more popular among all classes of English people He has always been noted for his devotion to and excellence in the many athletic pursuits of his nation—in boating, riding, hunting, fencing, and all manner of manly accomplishments he is more than usually proficient, and he has been so carefully trained for his career in the army, that he can not fail to become a good soldier, being already a very intelligent and high-spirited Prince, well up in his profession. On dit, that his visit to Canada has a political significance, being the first step toward his entering upon the duties of Viceroy, for which position it is thought the royal mother has always designed him.

The Los Angeles *News* says "it is becoming fashionable to enjoy a day s pleasure by means of the railroad to Wilmington. Passengers can leave here in the morning, enjoy the sea breze for four or five hours, and return before dark. The trip is a delightful one, and to the denizens of our city a real treat."

Yes, it must indeed be a pleasnre, and one calculated to inspire considerable poetry. Perhaps in no other part of the continent will the iron monster present a more romantic appearance than while scouring over this immense plain, striking terror into its gaminivorous inhabitants—consisting of birds and beasts which collect in countless multitudes over its surface. We shall be better able to appreciate such pastime a couple of years hence when the 32d parallel road will enable us to enjoy the breezes of San Diego and the sunshine of Arizona and New Mexico, all, within a couple of days.

Planters in Tennessee pay to hands in the cotton fields $3 00 per day.

NOTICE!

THE partnership heretofore existing between NEAL ON ISRAEL and GEORGE COX has been this day dissolved.

Camp Grant A. T. ISRAEL & COX
Sept 1, 1869. oc9:3

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson. A. T. } P. R. TULLY,
Sept. 23d, 1869. } *Administrator*

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of J G. Gaige, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned Administrator of the above named Estate. to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the Date of this Notice.

Tucson, A. T., August 6th, 1869.
6t CHARLES H. MEYERS.
Administrator.

A. Q. M. OFFICE,

TUCSON, A. T.
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of October, 1869, for the delivery of the following articles of building materials at Camp Lowell, near Tucson, viz:

170,000	Adobes,	more or less
892	Vegas or Rafters	
40,000	Feet Lumber	
262,000	Shingles	
1,000	Bushels Lime	

The Adobes to be 20 inches long, 9½ inches wide and 4 inches thick, and a good, merchantable article,—well dried and made of the best dirt that can be found for the purpose. No broken or soft ones will be accepted.

The Rafters to be as follows, viz:

260	to be	14ft	long, and	3x6	inches square:
614	do.	21ft	do.	do.	do.
18	do.	19ft	do.	do.	do.

892, Total.

The Lumber to be a good, clean article, (pine,) and of the following dimensions, viz:

20,000 feet, of	1 inch.
10,000 do.	1½ do.
10,000 do.	2 do.

The shingles to be of good material, (pine,) and the usual size.

The Lime to be of the best quality the country affords; unslacked and free from stones and all foreign substances.

Bids wil be received for each of the articles above mentioned, separately, or for any part thereof. Bidders will state their prices in Gold Coin, stating articularly the denominaton in connection with the price—as per thousand, per foot, per bushel, etc., etc.

Bidders must sign their names in full and give their *place of residence.*

Each bid must be signed by two or more responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract in case of its being awarded.

The delivery of the articles to commence within a reasonable time after notice has been received of the contract having been approved by the proper authority; and no contract is to be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Sub District, District, Department and Division Commanders.

Further instructions can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A:
Chief Q. M., Sub District Southern Arizona.

EDWARD PHELPS, M D.

Tucson, A T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO SUPERVISORS
Tucson, Pima County, A. T.
September 6 h, 1869

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.

jn12,tf SAML. BOSTICK

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN!

OCTOBER 9.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The paymaster arrived on Wednesday and paid off the troops on Friday.

Arrived:—Judge Titus arrived on Wedesday—just in time to be too late to hold court on the first Monday of October.

The Eastern mail has not arrived this week; it is the general impression that it, together with the driver and mules, has fallen into the hands of the Indians.

We are pleased to be able to state that Major Duffield has so far recovered from his injury as to be able to walk around by the aid of a cane. His first effort was a trip to the post office which he accomplished with tolerable facility.

Florence:—Accounts from Florence this week show an improvement in the condition of society. Two weeks have passed over and no body has been killed, beaten or robbed. Wonder whether the new mail route, via Florence, now being in operation, has not already commenced to establish a better order of things?

For Sonora:—Governor Safford and lady together with some six or eight others left for Sonora on Saturday evening to attend the feast in Magdelena. That celebration has for some time been spoken of here in terms of pleasurable anticipation; and although an annual festival has created as much excitement in Tucson, this season, as if it were never to be witnessed again. Governor Safford will, in all probability, before his return, make the acquaintance of Governor Pisquero of Sonora, who, by the way, is said to be a gentleman of great social worth and most pleasing address. We wish the party much enjoyment, but as there is no Lord in Magdelena they will be thrown entirely on the hospitality of the inhabitants,

Mining:—News from the Apache Pass gold mine grows stil louder. Mr. Tiernan arrived there on Wednesday; he says the mill works most satisfactorily. The plates for which the company has so long waited have at length arrived; but two of them, not being of pure copper have proved worthless. Operations have therefore, to be carried on upon a small scale, one plate only being fit for use. The company has sent to San Francisco to procure others, not being able to obtain the genuine article in Hermosillo. The rock is described as thoroughly impregnated with gold—no fragment in which particles of gold may not be discovered. We expect the whole company into town shortly to celebrate the production of the first bar by a big champagne "drunk."

A few nights since an attempt was made to enter the storehouse of of Mr. Zeckendorf. The burglar having effected an ascent to the roof of the building stole himself cautiously along doubtless with the intention of getting into the yard and thence, as he best could, into the storehouse. The noise overheard was however sufficient to arouse the suspicions of Mr Z, who adjusted his spectacles armed himself with a revolver and stole quietly into the street, and from his position soon discovered, owlet-like perched upon the roof, the cause of the disturnance. Levelling his revolver he discharged one chamber at the would-be burglar, when that individual retraced his steps as far as the front of the building and jumped thence into the street—from an elevation of some fifteen feet. From the fact that he effected his escape, leaving no trace of his identity, it is quite evident that he did not break his neck as he should have done if he were disposed to benefit the community.

Just as we go to press tidings are received regarding the Eastern mail which terribly realize the fears we have elsewhere expressed. The mail was captured by Indians on, Tuesday, about 25 miles from Apache Pass, and the whole party, consisting of Col. J. F. Stone, president of the Apache Pass mine, Mr Kaler, driver, and four soldiers whose names we have not learned, were massacred. The Indians then attacked a herd of 200 cattle, only a few miles distant from the scene of this murder, killed one of the men in charge and took the entire herd. The other men, five in number, escaped; they report having seen three white men among the Indians—not as prisoners, but taking an active part with the Indians. But we have neither time nor space for comment. These are the facts—terrible although not altogether unexpected; they are such as we have been taught to expect from the characteristic non-protective spirit of an infamous compact in Washington which dares to impose itself upon us as a government which will protect its citizens.

"'Tis Pleasant on a Summer Eve to Join the Merry Throng:"—And it is pleasant on any other evening, as well, or, at least, so it appeared to us a few evenings since upon being ushered into the fine, airy apartment adjoining the Pioneer Brewery, and meeting as we entered, the gaze of some twenty of the brightest, clearest, prettiest eyes imaginable—attracted to the door by the sound occasioned by our villainous boots. Wishing all the boot-makers in America somewhere particularly distant from the north pole, we started for and reached a chair in safety, and then, not daring to raise our lustreless hazels lest they should again encounter the gaze of the aforesaid constellation, waited in silence for the issue.—Now they come; twos, fours, sixes; the apartment is thronged; music commences; several ladies and gentlemen occupy the centre of the apartment and the dance commences. Away they whirl, around and around; all things outside these walls are forgotten, and each has his, or her being, in the present. And thus passed the night until 12 o'clock when one of the most agreeable entertainments of the season was broken up, and the company proceeded to their various homes.

Indians:—On the 30th ult. a party of Indians attacked Mr. Austin, Lieut. Calhoun and some ten or twelve soldiers, at Cañada del Oro, about 30 miles from this place, on the Camp Grant road. The Indians were concealed at the same point from which they attacked and captured the train of Tully and Ochoa a few months since. This time, however, they were less successful. The fight lasted during the greater part of one day when the Indians retired to a position more distant—evidently resolved to resume operations after a time. The Lieutenant having thus obtained a knowledge of their strength, seeing that they numbered some fifty warriors concluded to be prepared and dispatched a messenger to Camp Grant for reinforcements. These arrived on the following day when the party was enabled to break camp and proceed on their way, which they did, one man only having been wounded during the engagement.

On the 2d inst a Mexican named Pisquero, and who claims to be a cousin of Governor Pisquero of Sonora, was fired at, near the Point of Mountain, by an ambuscade of Indians. The horse upon which he rode, the well known "McClatchy" that, on the turf, had no equal in Arizona—was shot dead. Señor Pisquero, however, thanks to a pair of nimble legs, reached the station in safety, arriving here with the mail on the following day.

Colonel Carter:—News was brought to town a few days ago of the death of Colonel Carter, late Secretary of Arizona. During the time he resided here, the Colonel never enjoyed good health for any considerable time. Disease seemed to be stealing upon him, so that for some time before his departure for Sonora he was seldom to be seen out of doors. He believed, and it was the general impression that the climate of Sonora, tempered by ocean breezes, would soon restore him to vigor, but it proved otherwise; he died at the Francisco Ranch, on the 23d ult., while going from Altar with the intention of passing a few months at Libertad. Hon. J. P. T. Carter was a native of West Tennessee and a warm personal friend of President Johnson. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, during a portion of the rebellion, holding the rank of Colonel, and in several instances performed valuable service and gained much distinction. The disease of which he died, hemorrhoids, was contracted by the cold, dampness and exposure of camp life during his military career. During the time that he held office here, his acts did not in every instance meet with general approbation, yet, that which was considered the most unworthy, was simply a deed of mercy, upon which all have since learned to look favorably; this was the mitigation of the death sentence of Dolores Moore, convicted of murder, to imprisonment. That the act was dictated conscientiously there has never been a question. But he is gone; only 45 years of age when stricken down; and as much a victim of war as if cut down by the sabre, of a foe in the heat of battle—gone, and there is none who can burthen his memory with a single reproach. In life he had many warm friends who now grieve over his early death and offer consolation to his bereaved widow.

Hon. J. B. Allen left on Wednesday for Sonora. His business being of much importance will probably detain him many days.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
Camp McDowell, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the

—GOVERNMENT FARM—

for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Sorghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency, will be stated in Proposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm

By Order of General C. G. SAWTELLE.
J. L. Johnston
A. A. Q. M.

ag21,6t

Hiram S. Stevens.
Sidney R. DeLong, Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

MAIN

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for

Best Manufacturing Machine

AT PARIS EXPOSITION. JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

Chas. E. Lord W. W. Williams

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

in12 tf.

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 3t

Female Jumpist.

The following from the Boston *Herald*, (of the 8th ult,) convinces us that the woman of that modern Athens has daring to undertake and ability to accomplish anything, if she think that, at the end, she will have gained a little masculine fame or notoriety. Already we have found her in the "ring"; now we find her to "toe the mark" and carry off the stakes:

"Several weeks ago several of the young people who reside in the vicinity of Savin Hill came together and on the spur of the moment improvised a jumping match for a small purse between Mike Flynn and a young man named Murphy. In this match Murphy was badly worsted, whereupon his sister Kate, a bright, strong and sprightly girl of about twenty summers became very indignant and gave out to her companions that she could outjump Mike Flynn if her brother could not. Katie became very earnest in her asseverations, and to satisfy her a match was made for a purse of $75 which she won. This greatly shamed the Flynn jumpist so Miss Kate was challenged to another contest for $200 a side which came off yesterday afternoon. The arrangements being all completed the exercises began, Flynn leading of with a leap of ten feet and three inches. Katie then took her position, cheered on by her friends, and made the leap, clearing the distance of ten feet four and a half inches. The second leap was called for and Flynn cleared ten feet seven inches. But Katie was again introduced, her friends cheering her on and feeling confident she would beat. Carefully she placed her little gaiter boots on the line, and straining every muscle in her well knit frame made the leap clearing ten feet nine and three quarter inches. This was too much for her competitor and amid the plaudits of the whole company Katie retired with her purse of $400.

Not a marrying man.

A year or two before his death Artemus Ward visited the Mormons at Salt Lake City. On his return he wrote a book giving an account of what he saw and heard, in which, among other things, he tells of the narrow escape he made from being married to seventeen young widows, as follows:

"I regret to say that efforts were made to make a mormon of me while I was in Utah.

It was leap year when I was there, and seventeen young widows, the wives of a deceased mormon, offered me their heart and hands.

I called on them and taking their soft, white hands in mine, which made eighteen hands together, I found them in tears.

And I said, 'why is thus? What is the reason of this thusness?'

They hove a sigh, seventeen sighs of different size. They said: 'Oh! soon thou wilt be gonested away!'

I told them when I got ready to leave a place I wentest.

They said, 'Doth not like us?'

I said, 'I doth, I doth!'

I also said, 'I hope your intentions are honorable, as I am a lone child, my parents being far, far away.'

They then said, 'Wilt not marry us?'

I said 'Oh! no! It cannot was

Again they asked me to marry them and again I declined, when they cried:

Oh! Cruel man! This is too much! Oh! this is too much!'

I told them that it was on account of the muchness I declined."

"The census of 1870" says the *Cairo Journal* "will cause some important changes In 1840 the West was represented in Congress by thirty members; after 1870 it will have eighty-two In the Eastern States a very different result will be produced. These States, in 1840, had thirty-eight members; their representation will be but twenty-two after 1870. In 1846, the Atlantic Eastern States, as divided from the Southern, had one hundred congressmen; after 1870 they will have but eighty-six. More than one-third of the next House of Representatives, elected after the census of 1870, will be from the West, and, united with the Southwest, will constitute a clear majority of the members of that body as well as of Presidential electors."

Josh Billings says:—Musick hath charms tew soothe a savage; this may be so, but I would rather try a revolver on him fust.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and bein in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

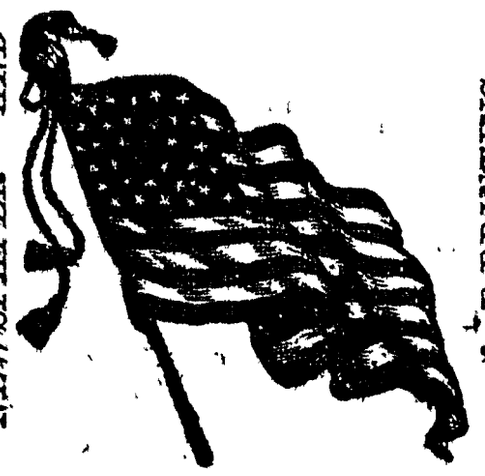
PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING



ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,
Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Agents Wanted, $10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4, LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.
Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.,
New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys, if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN.
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

JOHN T. HAVILAND, formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOS. KENT HOOPER, formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co.

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates.** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, October 16, 1869. No 40

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

PIONEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

WH Goodwin Adam Sanders
GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, teachers, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf

Probable Recognition of Cuba.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes under date of Sept. 16th:

The reported quadruple alliance on the part of England, France Austria and Spain to guarantee the latter in the possession of Cuba against the wishes of the United States, forms the most interesting subject of discussion here just now. Very conflicting rumors are afloat, some of them quite startling, and if only true, certain to eventuate in a collision between our own and some of the leading governments of Europe. To add to the excitement our own American Minister of Foreign Affairs is just now afflicted with a very severe attack of official reticence. He won't say one word about the "ever faithful," and, of course, pople construe the extraordinary caution thus practised into a confirmation of the alarming telegram from Madrid yesterday. Then, again, Señores Lemus and Ruiz, the Cuban Representatives, are unusually secretive. They confess to a solemn confab with Mr. Fish yesterday, and though they refuse to disclose the precise nature, still declare that only a few days will elapse before the world hears some news that will be eminently favorable to Cuba. Does this mean that Mr. Fish has at last concluded that it will be idle to palaver any longer with Spain about mediation and purchase, and that he is about to grant what Cuba has so long sighed for—belligerent rights and recognition of Cuban independence?

Judging from the caution displayed by Lemus & Co. one would suppose that this is the "eminently favorable news" that is to astonish the world in a few days. But your correspondent has so often before heard of these sanguine predictions that he is slow to believe that the moment has at last come when our government is about to take a stand in sympathy with the national feeling and in conformity with our national interests. It is certain, however, that something is brewing, though precisely what it is difficult to ascertain.

Remarks on Journalism.

[From the S. F. Examiner.]

If there were any Newspaper men at Dashway hall last Sunday night, they must have heartily endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Doles J. Howe in his able and comprehensive lecture on Journalism. There was so much truth in all he said about this mystic art of printing, etc., one could not help from admiring it. But what most particularly attracted our attention was his allusion to those who write for the newspapers—the class of voluntary correspondents. We have often been annoyed and disgusted to read long, windy, verbose articles, which, when subjected to analysis, were utterly destitute of substance. There are very few persons, indeed, who are competent to "get up" a good article for the paper. There is a certain style to be adopted and followed that is known only to editors and reporters. It is not only in editorials but also in local items that this rule applies. An article should be short, compact, terse, using no more words than are actually necessary to express the facts. There are some reporers who have an idea that the merits of a local item Consists in its length, its humor and a plentiful supply of high-sounding words, with now and then a little Latin or French thrown in, as a sort of spice to the cake. This is all nonsense. The great trouble with some itemizers too, is this: They know not just when and where to end an article, but they go on and give their own comments upon it—as if anybody cared a fig what the reporter's opinion was. What people want to know is the simple facts briefly, clearly and correctly stated. If a murder occurs let the itemsman hunt up all the particulars as near as he can get them, put them into good shape, use few words, state the case and there stop. If any comments are to be made about the "horrible murder" it is the editor's business to attend to this not the reporter's.

"Busted Up."

The *Imperialist* has taken a stand among the the things which have been, and the *Day-Book* comments upon its demise in a manner which doubtless constitutes a good joke, but which can be enjoyed, we think, only by those who are sufficiently acquainted with the office of the Imperialist and with Mercer street to enable them to "see the point:"

"The *Imperialist* has exploded, nothing tangible is to be seen of its remains, not a rag, and the only evidence that it ever had an existence is a very bad smell at the locality in Mercer street, whence it lately emanated—a very proper place, by the way, for such an enterprise, and the howls of some of the silly dupes who had sent their money, for a year's reading of the imperial twaddle, but had only been served with a quarter of it. We are told that of late, at the hour of midnight, when all is still and the public guardians take their slow and measured tramp thro' Mercer street, one hand on their locusts and the other on their revolvers, there may be seen on the steps of the late office of the *Imperialist* a sort of a vapory object, of clearly cut outline but etherial and semi-transparent in bulk, with a head ornamented with a large crown, on each side of which rises a huge ass's ear, four feet high. The form of this object seems to indicate a cross between a Spanish donkey and the well known British lion. There is a tail and a pair of split hoofs, easily distinguishable, under a misty drapery; and as the terror-stricken watchmen on the opposite side of the street glance fearfully over to the locality where this object stands, they fancy they hear if the night is still, sepulchral tones constantly chanting the following couplet:

"Since I was so quickly done for,
Tell me what I was begun for."

"Professor Flummux, a member of the New York Farmer's Club, and a firm believer in Cock Lane ghost of Dr. Johnson's time, has given his opinion that this object is the ghost of the defunct *Imperialist* in an unpleasant frame of mind, considering itself swindled by little Borie, the late secretary of the Navy, who brought it into being, and after "nussing it" for ninety days, "went back." on it," refusing to furnish another stamp. No wonder the disturbed ghost of the defunct Imperialist walks Mercer street at midnight and will not sleep Borie was a heartless traitor to "give it up so."

A Two-Cent Dog

Yesterday afternoon a two-cent dog sprang from an alley, closely followed by a five-cent brick, rounding the corner at right angles, he came in contact with the feet of a Dutch woman, who was carrying a jug of molasses in one hand and a basket of eggs in the other. The sudden collision of the dog with her lower extremities threw her from her feet, and she sat down upon the basket of eggs, at the same time breaking the jug of molasses on the pavement. A young gentleman, carpet-bag in hand, anxious to catch the train was running close behind, and stepping on the fragments of the jug and its contents, sat down on the chest of the Dutch woman who said 'Mein Gott!' The young man said something about mad dog, but in the excitement he said it backwards. In the mean time the dog had run against the feet of a team of horses attached to a load of potatoes, and they taking fright started for home. The end board being out they unloaded the potatoes along the street as they went. Crossing the railroad track the wagon caught in one of the rails and tore it from its place. A freight train was coming along a few moments later, was thrown from the track smashing up a dozen cars and killing thirty or forty hogs. The horses on reaching home ran through the barn yard and overturned a milk pail and contents which another two-cent dog licked up. One of the horses having broken his leg was killed this morning, and the other is crippled for life. It is now a mooted question whether the man who threw the brick at the two-cent dog, or the man who owns it, is responsible for the chapter of accidents which followed. Some think he is.—*Richmond Journal.*

A Balloon in a Maine Wilderness.

[From Marysville Appeal.]

Samuel A. King, the æronaut, gives the following amusing account of an adventure in the northern wilds of Maine: I had an unusually long air voyage from Bangor, with several companions, and was passing over almost an unbroken wilderness of forest and lake looking in vain for a landing place. Night was coming on, and the question where to land became a serious one. No sound of civilization, not a gun or an ax, nothing but primitive sounds of nature. "Here is an opening," cried one passenger; "why not land here?" No, boys, have a little patience; we can do much better by running down to the coast in the counter current above us. Darkness had come on, but see—"A light!" This was the exclamation of one who a moment before thought he was doomed to starve in the wilderness. Sure enough, there was a light; but it was a great way off, and might not be in our cource, yet gradually we approach it. There is a dark, open space, below. Is it land or water? I see a fence. Over with the anchor, and in a moment more we find ourselves swinging by the anchor rope over a newly cleared field, among the stumps and logs. We had landed in the only inhabited spot within a space of 20 miles, near a sawmill on the Oromucto River. The people who run the mill lived near by, and it was from their window that we saw the light. Wishing for some assistance to remove the balloon to smoother ground, if possible, before letting the gas out, we remained in the car, and taking up my speaking trumpet I hallooed, but the unearthly sound was adding terror to the already frightened inhabitants. One man, however, a little braver than the rest, ventured out after a while, and inquired "What is it, any how?" By dint of explanation and persuasion, we succeeded in getting him to come to us. Giving him a line that was attached to the car he was requested to make it fast to a certain log to prevent the balloon from swaying till we could get more help. Becoming impressed with the idea that our lives were in danger, and that our safety depended on him, he froze to that rope in a wonderful manner. It was a little short, and, though he tried hard to make it fast every time the balloon would settle, still he could not get it fastened. Then the balloon would rise, and up he would go 20 feet or more, and down again to try the same thing over, but he soon began to feel exhausted, and, remembering his companions, broke out with, "Say! you blasted, golldumered, cowardly sneaks, come out and help me; the darned thing 'ill kill me!" This started them; soon five others made their appearance and assisted in moving the balloon to a better place. The first they knew of the balloon was from one of the women who was just returning from milking, seeing the monster just above her and descending, she dropped her pail and fled to the house, screaming in the most frantic manner. When asked the matter, she could only reply, "Oh, it's a forerunner!" I know it's a forerunner!" In this backwoods place they had never heard of a balloon, and many were the wonders and surmises as to the meaning of our strange appearance among them. The oldest man of them all, however, seemed to have hit upon the right idea, and coming up to me, in a jocose way says he: "Ah! yeer skedadlers!" I shook my head, and, pointing to the balloon, he asked, "How many more is there up in th'er? It didn't take so big a coach to bring so few of ye?" He was induced to change his mind at last, when "big coach" lay prone upon the ground.

On Friday last a band of Indians, estimated at 200 came within a few hundred yards of the Arch... station on the U. P. R. R., nine miles east of Cheyenne, but retreated when No. 7 freight train approached the station. When the train left the Indians again returned and captured a soldier stationed there, who happened to be a short distance away from the station. He was carried away to what fate every one who ever saw an Indian well knows.—*C. C. Register*, Sept. 9.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 16.....1869.

OUR SITUATION.

The letter of Gen. Thomas to Governor Safford will be found in another column. How hopeless the sound which it conveys! what little reason it gives us to hope for anything which might better our condition here!

It is hard to see a people wasting away by Indian ravages who are ready and willing to take the field if they had only something to subsist upon while so engaged. We had hopes that the necessary assistance would be furnished. Governor Safford, who has had much experience in fighting Indians, is anxious to take the field in person; and three companies, directed by his energy and experience would have constituted an infinitely valuable auxiliary to the scant military force in the Territory. The present condition of affairs cannot long continue. Not a week passes in which some person is not robbed or murdered; and the settlers who might be wealthy and prosperous, if they were protected in their industry are, by the repeated ravages of the Indians, generally impoverished.

The Indians take, and overhaul the mails; taking care to keep whatever of value they may there discover. They have found greenbacks to be quite as valuable plunder as stock, and they have at last adopted the plan of attacking the mails at night—something unheard of in Apache warfare until quite recently. Something must speedily be done. We have an energetic Governor, willing to risk his life at any time in making war against the Indians; we have a people ready and willing to respond and follow him if they are enabled. It now remains for the government to decide whether a brave people of their own blood shall be driven from their homes, and the fair fields of Arizona be again turned over to undisputed sway of the Apaches, or whether it will give assistance and protection that will insure safety to the people and prosperity to the country.

32d Parallel R. R.—Its Prospects.

The San Diego *Union* publishes the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the San Diego and Gila Southern Pacific and Atlantic R R. Co., on the 29th September, A. D. 1869. It will be seen that the matters of difference between the two Companies are satisfactorily arranged, and in the future the two Companies will work harmoniously together:

"WHEREAS this Company (the San Diego and Gila, Southern pscific and Atlantic Rail Road Company) has made an agreement with the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Rail Road company, (a company chartered by the State of Texas,) by which, that Company is to construct our road from this point to Fort Yuma, and make it a part of its thtough line to the Pacific coast, the line of which it is now surveying and locating by a competent corpse of engineers.

"And whereas after careful investigation we are satisfied that that company is in good faith, and is now constructing its road across the continent upon the best and most practicable route for a great Pacific road, and one that will be of more public utility than any other that can be selected. We believe it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to aid that Company in constructing its road by a land grant, and guaranteeing the interest upon its bonds to the amount of thirty-two thousand dollars per mile, so that the Company may be enabled to complete its road at the earliest period possible.

"And whereas we believe that that road, when completed, will do more to the development of the material interests of the Pacific Coast than any other road that can or will be built.

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to cast their votes and use their influence to secure the passage of a law, at the next session of that body, that will give to that Company the right of way and a reasonable amount of lands in alternate sections, on each side of its road, and guarantee the interest upon its bonds; so guarding the law that the Government will be insured against all loss, and do nothing virtually but loan its credit to that Company

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Company prepare a copy of the above preamble and resolution, properly attested, under the seal of this Company, for each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, and forward the same to them at his earliest convenience."

Everything connected with the construction of this road is being conducted with the most laudable foresight. These resolutions have been submitted just at the time when public sentiment rendered some such action, on the part of the companies, most desirable. Many of the most influential journals east have stood aloof and looked on as if undecided whether to advocate or oppose, but the manifest harmony which is every day becoming more and more apparent, and the evidently great commercial advantages which the early construction and operation of this road are destined promote, have given germ to an almost unanimous voice in favor of a railroad over the 32d parallel. Indeed the project has the advocacy of most of the influential journals east; those only being opposed, that advocate the 35th parallel, and for some reason or other believe that the progress of the 32d parallel road is destined to seriously interfere with the interests of the other. Whether they think aright we shall soon know, as no unnecessary delay will be permitted to retard operations on this line—and funds sufficient to secure the building of a great part of the road have already been subscribed.

The *N. Y. Herald* speaks of it in the following terms:

From the Mississippi river this is a much shorter route to the Pacific Ocean than that of the Union Pacific road; and as it flanks the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain it may be built all the way over the Plains. It is also below the region of interrupting snows, and the work of building it and of running it when completed may be continued without the stoppage of a day from wintry storms. With anything like the enterprise which built the Union Pacific this Southern road ought to be finished within two years, for there will be comparatively little to do in building it beyond marking out the line, and laying the ties and rails. When finished it will be the main line for through travel; but there will be work enough, not only for the two continental roads, which will then be in operation, but for one or two more. In the building up of half a dozen new States the Union Pacific will soon be an immensely profitable line, and so with the Southern Pacific in tapping the undeveloped resources of Western Texas and of New Mexico and Arizona, and of the Northern States of the Mexican republic, and the vine and olive lands of Southern California, the most productive in the world.

In this connection it will be seen that General Rosecrans is in better business than he would be in, running as the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. General Fremont, we believe, is now in Europe raising money for the main line from Memphis westward. He only asks the right of way and certain Territorial lands along the line from Congress; for with these and the liberal grants offered by Texas he calculates upon building the road without the further assistance of government bond. We think, too, that on this basis the road ought to be pushed through without difficulty, considering the advantages of the route, the lightness of the work and the profits sure to follow.

Communicated.

HEAD QUARTERS, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21st, 1869.

Hon. A. P. K. Safford,
Governor of Arizona,
TUCSON, A. T.

SIR: Your letter dated August 3d, 1869, is received, and in reply thereto I would state that I have no authority to accept volunteer troops for duty against Indians, nor to furnish such troops, if called out, with arms, ammunition, or rations.

Your letter will be forwarded to Washington for the action of the War Department.

Very Respectfully,
Your obdt. serv't,
GEO. H. THOMAS.
Major General, Comdg.

Adminstrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the nndersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson, A. T. }
Sept, 23d, 1869. }

P. R. TULLY,
Administrator

NOTICE!

THE partnership heretofore existing between NEWTON ISRAEL and GEORGE COX has been this day dissolved.

Camp Grant A. T. ISRAEL & COX
Sept 1, 1869. oc9t3

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. G. Gaige, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within welve months from the Date of this Notice.

Tucson, A. T., August 6th, 1869.
6t CHARLES H. MEYERS.
Administrator.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consistiug of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings, Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

A. Q. M. OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T.
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of October, 1869, for the delivery of the following articles of building materials at Camp Lowell, near Tucson, viz:

170,000 Adobes,		
892 Vegas or Rafters		more
40,000 Feet Lumber		or
262,000 Shingles		less
1,000 Bushels Lime		

The Adobes to be 20 inches long, 9½ inches wide and 4 inches thick, and a good, merchantable article,—well dried and made of the best dirt that can be found for the purpose. No broken or soft ones will be accepted.

The Rafters to be as follows, viz:

260	to be 14ft	long, and	3x6	inches	square
614	do. 21ft	do.	do.	do.	do.
18	do. 19ft	do.	do.	do.	do.

892, Total.

The Lumber to be a good, clean article, (pine,) and of the following dimensions, viz:

20,000	feet, of	1 inch.
10,000	do.	1½ do.
10,000	do.	2 do.

The shingles to be of good material, (pine,) and the usual size.

The Lime to be of the best quality the country affords; unslacked and free from stones and all foreign substances.

Bids wil be received for each of the articles above mentioned, separately, or for any part thereof. Bidders will state their prices in Gold Coin, stating articularly the denominaton in connection with the price—as per thousand, per foot, per bushel, etc., etc.

Bidders must sign their names in full and give their place of residence.

Each bid must be signed by two or more responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract in case of its being awarded.

The delivery of the articles to commence within a reasonable time after notice has been received of the contract having been approved by the proper authority; and no contract is to be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Sub-District, District, Department and Division Commanders.

Further instructions can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A:
Chief Q. M., Sub District Southern Arizona.

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.
TUCSON, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS, Tucon, A. T.

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to, this market.

Jauuary 2d 1869-tf.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the

—GOVERNMENT FARM—

for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Sorghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency, will be stated in Preposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm.

By Order of General C. G. SAWTELLE.
J. L. JOHNSTON
A. A. Q. M.

ag21,6t

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

AGENTS

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE
LOCK STITCH.
RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE
—AT THE—
Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City,
Oct. 26, 1867,
And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right
—IT WILL TAKE—
Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.
—IT WILL SEW—
Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

Agents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN
OCTOBER 16.....1869

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE Eastern mail arrived on Wednesday—carried by the coach on which Col. Stone and party were murdered. The sides of the coach are splintered and perforated, from the action of lances and bullets, and in many places bespattered with blood.

SOME individual on the Rio Grande, who doubtless knows that we are not of a quarrelsome desposition, but are of those who will submit to almost anything, took an unfair advantage of owr generous nature by sending us a whole basket-full of the finest peaches ever submitted to the molares of a citizen of Tucson. Friend, we would like much to know you. Whoever you be, you have our thanks—which we likewise extend to Mr. Davis for their delivery.

RETURNED:—The excursionists returned from Magdelena on Sunday. The people of that ancient rancheria had "fat picking" upon the pockets of their visitors; so fat that if they expected a similar attendance from Tucson, at every feast holden in Magdelena, they would, no doubt, change the anniversary into a monthly celebration. Now, we do not mean to insinuate that any one of the party had his, or her pockets "picked" as the term is understood; but what we do mean to say is that the majority of the party spent their money liberally—so liberally that they came home "dead broke."

MR. ZECKENDORF'S train arrived on Sunday; thirteen wagons laden with a complete assortment of everything known in frontier life, and a great many things never heard of in these remote districts. Fancy, for instance, the hootings of a velocipedestrian, dressed after the latest New York fashions, echoed back from the Picacho, or ringing along the valley of the Santa Cruz; and this is but one of the novelties with which Z has been pleased to disturb the equanimity of his fellow-frontiersmen. To see the others he invites you all to drop in at his curiosity shop.

SHOOTING:—It might perhaps provoke even the happiest disposition to inflict chastisement upon the offender if a rock were hurled at his head, from without, destroying a window in its flight. Indeed there are few men who would not shoot upon such an occasion. However the shootist should be particular, even though he be excited, that he does not shoot the wrong man. Apropos: it may be edifying to you shootist, of last Sunday night, to learn that you came pretty nearly shooting a party of innocent wretches who were regaling themselves with some lager, at the 'Agency"; your bullet is said to have crossed the street, and taken effect in the front of the building.

ON Wednesday last the 13th inst a party of about 20 Indians attacked and captured a herd of cattle, numbering some 80 head, at the Reito about nine miles from Tucson. A party of 12 Mexicans immediately started in pursuit and overtaking the Indians commenced the attack. The Indians, however, seeing that they had the advantage in numbers, and feeling that 80 cattle were worth contending for, returned the fire of the Mexicans. Then a brisk skirmish took place which resulted in favor of the Apaches, who carried off the herd, wounded two of the Mexicans and killed four of their horses

QUARTERMASTER AND POSTMASTER,—your ears, a moment, gentlemen: Not being of a covetous disposition we do not wish to take, accept, retain, or possess that which is not ours. More especially would we regret that circumstances should, in this respect, cause us to take any advantage of either of you, with whom we happen to be on terms of intimacy. Thus sacrificing every selfish consideration at the altar of friendship, we offer you that which is justly yours—the hundred and one maledictions which our subscribers every week heap upon our head, because of the ARIZONAN failing to reach them regularly. Know, then, subscribers, that your papers, addressed by ourself, are every week placed in the post office, from which place, those to be carried by military express are said to be taken to the office of the quartermaster. Once delivered at the post office, we, of course, have no longer charge of your papers and regret that they fail thence to reach you. If you will just send to these gentlemen a few of those tender(?) epistles with which you are pleased from time to time to favor us, they, perhaps, will be less disposed to think indifferently upon your disappointment at not receiving the news. Try it; I think the plan a good one.

IN MEMORIAM.

John Finkle Stone who was killed by Indians on the 5th inst., near Dragoon Springs, was born at Griffin's Corners, Delaware County, New York, in 1836; at the time of his death being 33 years of age. [illegible] early life, until in [illegible] tory with the command of Capt. Graves, he remained until 1858, when he went to Colorado, residing at Denver for a short time, and removing to New Mexico in 1863. Shortly after his arrival in New Mexico he was appointed deputy U. S. Marshal, which position he filled until April, 1867, when he was appointed deputy collector of Customs for the district of Paso del Norte, and removed to Tucson where he resided until his death.

In 1868 he assisted in organizing the Apache Pass Mining Company, of which he was made President and Superintendent; and in order to fully and effectually perform the duties entrusted to him, he, some months since, went to the Pass to personally superintend the erection of the mill belonging to the company, and the opening and development of the Harris Lode. It was while on his way from the Pass to Tucson, on business connected with his mine, that he met with his death. He leaves a mother, two sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss.

Seldom has an event occurred in any community which has caused sorrow so deep and universal, as the death of Colonel Stone. He was well and favorably known throughout, Arizona, New Mexico and portions of Colorado and Utah. No man had warmer personal friends; while he had few, if any enemies. His disposition was eminently sociable and he seemed to consider every one, but more especially one needing assistance, as his friend. He was always found equal to any emergency in which he was placed, and was known to possess an energy and a strength of character that must insure success.

Requiescat in pace! Many a good and gallant man has fallen by the hand of the Apache. but none who will be longer or more sincerely lamented than John F. Stone.

Pursuant to the announcement of his death the citizens of Tucson assembled at the Court House, on Monday, the 11th inst., to pay that tribute to his memory which follows:

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Coles Bashford, and on motion Governor A. P. K. Safford was elected President of the meeting and J. E. McCaffry Secretary.

The president stated the object of the meeting to be, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of John F. Stone, who had been recently murdered by Apaches; and briefly but feelingly alluded to the many instances, fresh in the minds of all present, of the kind-hearted generesity, the high sense of honor, and genial disposition of Col. Stone, and to the many services he had rendered to the people of Arizona both in public and private life, even to the last, sad closing scene when, having largely invested his means and given his personal attention to an enterprise having in view the speedy development of the mineral wealth of Southern Arizona, and having demonstrated that success was reasonably certain to attend his efforts, he was stricken down while in the performance of the duties assigned him as President and Director of the Apache Pass Mining Company.

A committee of three was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned for fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time it was again called to order by the President when the Secretary read the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Col. John F. Stone, for many years a resident of Tucson, was barbarously murdered by Apache Indians, near Dragoon Springs, in this Territory, on the 5th of this month, thus adding one more to the long list of victims to the fiendish ferocity of our savage foes: and

WHEREAS, during his residence in this Territory, and in that of New Mexico, Col. Stone has filled several responsible public positions with honor to himself, and satisfaction to all—has ever been recognized as a good citizen, a true friend, and a noble-hearted, high-minded gentleman; and both here and in our sister Territory has proved himself an energetic and enterprising pioneer: therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it a duty to the memory of our late friend and fellow-citizen, to express in suitable terms the high regard in which he was held by more who knew him best—

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the sudden and untimely fate of our esteemed friend, thus ruthlessly torn from our midst, in the prime of life, when full of hope and vigor, and we tender our heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family, in this their deep affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the WEEKLY ARIZONAN, Santa Fe *Gazette*, *New Mexican* and *Rocky Mountain Herald*, and, that a copy be sent to the mother and brothers of Col. Stone, in Delaware county, New York, the place of his nativity.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. E. MCCAFFRY
Secretary.

RETRIBUTION:—If a terrible vengeance wreaked upon their murderers might atone for the death of our lamented pioneers and the brave soldiers who fell with them, then we might rejoice instead of mourn over the recent dreadful calamity enacted at the hands of that accursed race inhabiting, with us, this unfortunate Territory. The particulars of the pursuit of the Indians by Lieutenant Winters, after the capture of the stage and the murder of the party, are as follows: On the morning of the 7th inst. Lieutenant Winters with a body of cavalry left Apache Pass in pursuit. A few hours subsequently he sent back a dispatch that he was close upon the Indians, and stated as his belief that if a detachment of troops could be sent immediately to a certain point in the mountains, the band might possibly be headed off. Cols. Barnard and Dunn, acting upon the suggestion, started immediately with twenty mounted men for the point indicated, but before they reached that place met the Lieutenant returning with all the stolen cattle as well as the mail stock and two Indian ponies; he had already overtaken the Indians, fought them, and killed twelve warriors and two squaws. The fight was evidently one of the very hottest yet had with Indians in Arizona; a regular hand-to-hand conflict; the Indians, partly trusting in their overwhelming numbers, and partly because they could not hope to escape by flight, for once in their history showed a spirit of resistance. So hotly was the ground contested that three soldiers were wounded by the lances of the enemy. But they soon left everything and fled. Their infamous leader, Cachise, was wounded and will probably be taken, or have his bloody career otherwise finally curbed by the party now on his trail.

We subjoin the following, from a letter written by Mr J. Boselle, at Apache Pass, to a friend in Tucson, every word of which we endorse. He says: "Lieutenant Winters deserves the highest praise for his prompt action and undoubted valor. In fact, if Colonel Barnard had been here at the time that the first dispatch arrived we have every reason to think that Cachise and his whole party would have been killed or captured."

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st '69

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
jn12 tf

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.
TULLY & OCHOA.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indian and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent
Tucson, A. T.
DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco
E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan. 1, '69. 3t

A Sad Mystery.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

Yesterday morning a bottle was fished from the Missouri river, a short distance above the bridge, by a young man named Henry Hulet. The bottle was tightly corked and was floating down the stream when first observed by Hulet, who was out on the water in a skiff. Impelled by curiosity, he at once secured the bottle within which was visible a small note of apparently blank paper. Thinking he would open the floating bottle and ascertain its contents at his leisure, he placed it at the bottom of the boat and continued on to the shore.

Here he broke the glass vessel and discovered in the roll of paper a letter, written in a lady's neat chirography, a letter breathing a spirit of utter despair, no relief from which was apparent this side of the valley of death. That the unhappy author thereof lives to-day in the land of apirits, free from the gloom that hung like a pall of death over her life here, from the spirit of utter desolation and determination the letter contains, we are led to believe is a reality. The following is the letter which Mr. Hulet has handed us for publication:

LEAVENWORTH, August 18, 1869.

"When this note is found I will be at rest for ever. My life has been bitterly wretched for four years. The world is dark and gloomy. I have no friends here. Disappointment and wretchedness is my lot, there is nothing in life for me to live for. Bread turns to ashes at my touch. Friends become enemies in a day. I have sold my virtue for a morsel of bread. I have lost my happiness to keep up life. Poverty, starvation, or the life of a woman of the town stares me in the face. Great God, why am I thus afflicted? Ah! but there is a home over the way. There is life in death. Sorrows must come, darkness must fall into the hearts of some. 'What is, is right,' perhaps! Fortune is not a god of Justice. Some revel in ease, others grope their way in wretchedness and a lifetime of misery. Well, I shall no longer linger where the sunshine of happiness can never again cross my pathway. Set for ever are my hopes. He whom I once believed so constant deserted me months ago. May God forgive him and me. We have both sinned. Farewell, earth—earth, that vale where the shadows of trouble are more common than the sunshine of joy. My body will sleep where no man can find it. A stone is tied to my neck. Good-by to all that is mortal. Welcome sleep—death—rest—a grave beneath the waters. Farewell!

"JENNIE WILLIAMS."

Nothing further. No home designated in her last words. No parents, no names except her own. The writer used good language in her letter. Evidently she has been a lady of culture and refinement.

If we understand the *News* aright an additional absurdity has found its way into the world of fashion. That journal will plead guilty to the charge of having published the following:

The latest female abomination is tlhe "kangaroo skip." They lap the hands, keep the arms close to the sides, and go skipping and jumping, hopping and bouncing, very much like the kangaroo. This, in connection with the camel's hump and the diminutive boot-heels, makes their motions as graceful as the dignified strut of a lame Shanghai in the wet grass, and reminds one of the ruralist's opinion of the jig dancer, who "looked like he was trying to shake a shilling down his trowsers leg."

The boldest and most scientific feat yet performed at Niagara is promised before the season closes, by a daring fellow, who proposes to cross the river without employing any such safeguard as an "undershot" velocipede, and, in fact, he will even dispense with the rope. This new miracle, who, we presume, will claim the distinction of the "Canadian Sinbad" designs taking an aerial flight across the chasm on wings; and as wild as such an attempt would seem, we can state as a positive fact that an apparatus is now being constructed in this city for that purpose. We are not yet informed what sort of practice the new Professor has been pursuing, or concerning the principle of his flying appurtenances; but it would be advisable for him to take a small flutter over the Dundas marsh before the Niagara.

The young man from the country, who had never seen any fish balls, handed one to his lady love, under the impression it was a doughnut; after breaking his own open, he carefully examined it, then smelt it, and with sepulchral voice said: Sal! don't eat that doughnut; there's something dead in this!"

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKET

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and bein in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

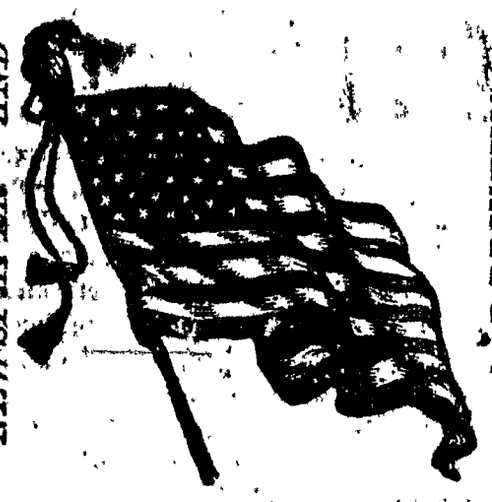
PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage or those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING



ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A. T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA.

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,
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OCTAVO VOLUME
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This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Ageuts Wanted.
$10 a day

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.
Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct 4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery)

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates**. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, October 23, 1869. No 41

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April, 19th, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection.

And I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, of article three, of said constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every persons who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, State treasurer attorney-general, sheriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the revenue, county surveyors, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioner of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit court, judges of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder, alderman, councilmen of a city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit and county courts, and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the commonwealth; provided that the legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case."

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article three of the said constitution, which is in the words following:—

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the general assembly, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, State treasurer, attorney-general and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this constitution in any manner, and mayor and council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three fifths vote of the general assembly: 'I,——do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegience to the same; That I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.' The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering on their duties, and by all other state officers not included in the above provision."

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz:—

Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) as framed by the convention of December 3, 1867, shall express his judgement by voting

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution (excluding the provisions above quoted) shall express his judgement by voting

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND HESSE-DARMSTADT.

NATURALIZATION.

CONCLUDED AUG. 1, 1868; EXCHANGED JULY 23, 1869; PROCLAIMED AUG. 31, 1969.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas a convention concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Darmstadt, on the 1st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas an agreement was made on the 22d of February, 1868, between the United States of America and the North German Confederation, to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation and from the North German confederation to the United States of America, and whereas this agreement by publication in the bulletin of the laws of the confederation has obtained binding force in the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, belonging to the North German Confederation, it has seemed proper in like manner to establish regulation respecting the citizenship of such persons as emigrate from the United States of America to the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, not belonging to the North German Confederation and from the above described parts of Hesse to the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America and his royal highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine have therefore resolved to treat on this subject, and for that purpose have appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine &c., Dr. Frederick Baron von Lindelof, president of his council of state, Minister of Justice, and actual privy counsellor, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse not included in the North German Confederation, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America: and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the grand ducal Hessian government to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally: Citizens of the United States of America, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the above described parts of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall have resided uninterruptedly therein five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one or the other country, has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation of the laws of his original country.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy Hesse, on the 16ih of June, 1852, remains in force, without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Hessian, naturalized in America, but originally a citizen of the parts of the Grand Duchy not included in the North German confederation, renews his residence in those parts without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

Reciprocally: If an American, naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Hesse (within the above described parts,) renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Hesse, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the Grand Duchy.

The intent not to return may be held to exist, when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately, on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine &c. The ratification of the first is to take by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States; on the Grand Ducal Hessian side, the assent of the States of the Grand Duchy is reserved, in so far as it is required by the constitution.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within one year of the present date.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Darmstadt, the 1st of August, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEO. BANCROFT.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, the twenty-third day of July, last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this thirty first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[U. S. SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

The Late Gold Excitement.

New York, Sept. 24—The excitement in the gold room this morning resulted in an absolute panic; the price rose rapidly from 147½ to 153, when the bulls offered to settle with the shorts at 151; few however accepted, being anxious to hear wtehr somethig would not be done in Washington; numerous and urgent representations had been made to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury but not a word came.

While the bears were waiting the bulls were carrying up the price by rapid jumps to 161½. Near noon the shorts, surrendering all hope, began to accept offers of settlement; some operators lost heavily; the shorts compromised on a basis of 148 to 150. About noon an order came from the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four millons of gold to-morrow and buy four millons of bonds; the order came, however, after the main operations of the bulls had been consummated when there was a sudden drop to 134. The speculation culminated without an effort to compel the payment of extraordinary rates from borrowers. The bull clique claims to have made $11,000,000 out of their operations.

Another Atlantic cable to unite the United State with Prussia is projected. A concession for the laying of this cable has been signed by Count Bismarck, the Chancellor of the North German Bund. It is dated March 12th, 1869, and provides for the laying of a submarine cable between North Germany and the United States, the landing of the cable at a suitable point on the North German coast on the North Sea, &c.

The whole line is to be completed within two years. The incorporators shall make a deposit of one hundred thousand thalers, and within six months thereafter show subscriptions to the amount of 9,000,000 thalers.

A recent invention in Newark, says the *Register*, is calculated to work a great change in photography. By it all kinds of photographs are taken under the gas light as succesfully as by the aid of the brightest sun. The apparatus resembles a sort of miniature Turkish dome standing on the floor, about six feet high, five feet wide and six and a half feet long. In front of this stands a camera, and within a chair and standing apparatus. Near the top and at the left hand front of this structure is a clock lamp for burning and feeding the magnesium wire that furnishes the light for the art purpose required in photography. In taking a picture, the subject enters the rear of the structure and seats himself. The camera is adjusted, a match is applied to the magnesium wire and a brilliant light results, which in half a minute produces as fine a picture as is ever made by daylight.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 26.....1869.

THUS IT IS!

We last week gave an account of the late massacre at Dragoon Springs by which Arizona lost one of her best and most enterprising citizens, Col. John F. Stone; by which another widow and two orphans have been placed in the ranks of the destitute through the murder of Joseph Kaler; and by which four soldiers, belonging to Co D, 21st U. S. Infy., lost their lives and found a common grave in a wilderness, remote from civilization, and never to be looked upon by those who hold its occupants dear.

Truly may we speak of them as lives *lost*, for, through no fault of theirs, they fell without the object for which their lives were sacrificed having approached nearer to consummation. Other lives there have been which torn from earth and hope by the hands of savages, in Arizona, remain unavenged, and are now almost forgotten; and how many have yet to be sacrificed to the hatred of our savage foe we would fain never know, but under the present state of affairs miracles alone can avert instances in future as dark as those which we have, up to this time, recorded.

The people of the United States boast of a model system of government, of many glorious and original institutions, of power, of freedom, of liberty, of protection, nor is it empty vaunting, but how much of this do we find extended to the Territories, more especially to Arizona? certainly neither freedom nor protection. Quite free we are to leave the country if we are not satisfied with the protection afforded us by government, but there are few who can leave without first sacrificing all that they have labored for during a period of ten, and even fifteen years. But it would be mere folly to think or speak seriously of abandonment; the action would be quite as impossible as the bare suggestion would be absurd. We are therefore bound to Arizona and must remain with her, at every hazard—whether protection be extended to us or that we shall continue to fight alone in our own behalf. We have long and anxiously waited expecting our government would take some steps toward the deliverance of the Territory and the protection of its citizens here, but no; nothing has been done and, we fear, nothing is intended. A few hundred troops are sent here from time to time, but their numbers are too few to accomplish anything of importance toward the subjugation of a numerous enemy; they march and countermarch, and indeed exhibit much more energy than the hopeless pursuit in which they have engaged would warrant—for it must be disheartening to the soldier to find himself in the face of an undertaking which he is well aware he can never accomplish; and finally, after years of hardship and service, the work remains unaccomplished, and at least four per cent. of those who have been engaged in the service of the country never return to their homes; their graves lie by every road-side, or far from scenes of civilization, among the unknown retreats of the savages, in the interior.

But now, on the other hand, let troops be furnished in sufficient force to meet the enemy at every point and how rapid and certain will be the issue. A single year might accomplish all. To be dangerous the Indian must live, and if sufficient force were on hand to protect life and property he could not live by plunder, while a separate force, scouring the mountains and valleys of the interior, destroying crops and breaking up encampments, would soon leave him no other alternative than to submit to any terms offered, if he would not rather perish than to accept terms at our hands. One year would be sufficient to accomplish all this, and the millions which are now wasted in maintaining this useless war would go far toward civilizing a barbarian once thoroughly subdued.

Numerous outbreaks among the Indians are reported. A party of Sioux recently killed a number of Pawnees on the Pawnee reservation. A large force of hostile Indians is reported in the neighborhood of Fort Buford and outrages are reported in Montana at the Blackfeet agency and elsewhere.

Fires are raging in the timber lands of the Coast-Range of Mountains from Monterey to San Diego. Over ten thousand dollars worth of orange trees have been destroyed in Santa Barbara county.

Jordan's Appeal.

General Jordan, in Command in Cuba, appeals to the people of the United States to send on clothing and medicines for his soldiers. His words breathe hope and determination; he says:

"Cuba does not need men—although, of course, the aid of some veteran soldiers would be of great service at this immediate juncture, but she does need shoes, clothing, and medicines, for none are in the country. Hundreds of brave men are standing in my sight almost naked, many quite so, and few with shoes of any sort, but all manifesting delight that at last they have arms and ammunition in their hands with which to meet an enemy whose atrocious habit it is, as I can testify, to butcher the wounded and prisoners. Men more willing to become soldiers I never saw. There is but one sentiment among them, the inextinguishable resolution to be rid of Spain and Spaniards, and at every sacrifice to be free. People of the United States! out of the great abundance of your stores send these struggling, brave men, who would be your brothers, clothing, shoes, medicine—at least some bread, as also some clothing, for their women and children. Of meat there is quite enough, and an exhaustless supply of vegatables, but bread would be of infinite advantage to the soldiery. At a very little cost to individuals, all that I ask may be done. Let the matter be undertaken with method and organization, and incalculable and timely benefits may be heaped upon the people of Cuba—benefits little short of the value of arms and ammunition."

This appeal will doubtless have its effect as it has decidedly stirred the sympathy of the American people, Gen. Darr has announced that all packages left at his address (no 58, Broad St., N. Y.,) containing only the required articles will safely reach their destination The Tribune, in an editorial regarding this appeal says: "Gen. Thomas Jordan, the American leader of the Cuban revolutionists, has addressed an appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of his comrades, which we earnestly hope will not fail of a speedy and hearty response."

A correspondent writing from Arizona, says that at present the prospects of the mines in the southern part of Nevada and the northern part of Arizona are far better than ever before, and next winter we may look for a large and permanent emigration.—*Bee.*

The new order of things foreshadowed in the above paragraph, comes of Governer Safford's presence in that land of barrenness and desolation, which has been in the past but a vast charnel house for American adventurers who have fallen by scores and hundreds before the lance und scalping knife of the merciless Apaches. If there is any undeveloped merit in the country which the energy, courage and perseverence of man can make to yield forth good fruits, Governor Safford is the man to bring them to the notice of the outside world.—*Elko Independent.*

And that there is much undeveloped merit in the country has lately become an acknowledged fact; and that the development of the country is being surely, though slowly, brought about, proves the truth of our contemporary's remark. From the nature of his recommendations and the spirit evinced by his actions it is quite evident that the Governor is determined that Indian depredations shall cease, even though his own hand, after encountering every attendant privation, should be obliged to strike the final blow.

Mark Twain tells of a centenarian and the oldest man in Buffalo, through the *Express*:

"John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo—one hundred and four years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of these other old men who change around so in the newspapers, and in every other way as remarkable. Last November he walked five blocks in a rain storm, without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for grant, remarking that he had voted for forty-seven Presidents—which was a lie. His "second crop of rich brown hair" arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl one hundred and two years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged eighty years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago."

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whisky, got into the gutter. After floundering about for a few minutes, one of them said: "Jim, let's go to another house this hotel leaks."

PROCLAMATION
BY THE GOVERNOR.

To All Whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS, Chapter 21, Section 6, Howell Code, provides that "The Commander-in-Chief may receive into the service of the Territory so many volunteer companies as he shall deem expedient; and he shall have power to consolidate one or more companies or disband the same whenever in his opinion such action shall be necessary."

Section 7 of same chapter also provides that "Whenever thirty or more men shall associate together for the purpose of forming a volunteer company, they shall apply to the commander-in-chief, either directly or through the adjutant-general, to be organized as such; and on receiving such application the commander-in-chief may organize such company and commission the officers for the same." and

WHEREAS, There is now on hand, belonging to the Territory, of Arizona, 224 Remoddled Breech-loading Springfield Rifles, and 112,000 rounds of Metallic Cartridges; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the Militia force of the Territory be organized as speedily as possible that said arms may be issued and distributed, and also that an effective militia force may be formed to oppose more effectually the encroachments of the common enemy:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory, hereby request the able-bodied men of the Territory, subject to military duty, to organize military companies as soon as possible, under the laws of the Territory. Whenever such companies are properly organized arms will be issued to them upon the requisition of the Captain of the company; such application must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond to the Territory of Arizona, of an amount equal to the value of the arms required—each gun being valued at forty dollars.

There being but a limited supply of arms on hand it is desirable that the most exposed portions of the Territory shall have a fair proportion, I therefore request that not less than thirty nor more than fifty men organize in one company.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Tucson, this eighteenth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL] A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,

COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of the Territory.

The News.

From the Daily New Mexican.

The World says two hundred and fifty Cuban fillibusters left here on Monday morning in a tug, intending to join a steamer from Philadelphia with a similar force aboard.

Ex-President Pierce died at Concord on the 8th inst,

The government has information that the Cuban privateer Hornet put into Wilmington N. C. and has been detained there by the U. S. authorities. The U. S. Marshal telegraphed to washington for instructions.

Letters from Cuba confirm previous reports of insubordination and treason in the Cuban Army.

The Madrid official Gazette publishes a circular instructing the Captain General of Cuba to treat rebel prisoners humanely and to deal with their officers through an orderly tribunal.

Late advices frum Buenos Ayres say Lopez in evacuating Asuna, removed every thing including his guns. During the pursuit thirty thousand allies attacked three thousand Paraguayans; the latter fought desperately. The engagement lasted six hours. The Paraguayans lost 2,500 men and all their archives and specie.

Complications between United States and Spain has caused Prussian government to dispatch vessels of war to the Antilles.

The board to revise the artillery, cavalry and infantry tactics, so as to make them conform as near as possible with each other, commenced its session and will push the work along as fast as possible.

The Haytian government has concludad the purchase of the plated steamer Atlanta from Oake Smith for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The great powers have withdrawn from interfering in the affairs of Egypt, and left the sultan and viceroy to settle their own disputes.

Total number of passangers which have arrived in the United States during the year ending June 1st is 389,657.

The President has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on the 18th of November.

Frederick F. Low, of California, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson. A. T. Sept. 23d, 1869. P. R. TULLY, *Administrator*

NOTICE!

THE partnership heretofore existing between NEWTON ISRAEL and GEORGE COX has been this day dissolved.

Camp Grant A. T. Sept 1, 1869. ISRAEL & COX oc9t3

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

A. Q. M. OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T.
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of October, 1869, for the delivery of the following articles of building materials at Camp Lowell, near Tucson, viz:

170,000	Adobes,	more
892	Vegas or Rafters	or
40,000	Feet Lumber	less
262,000	Shingles	
1,000	Bushels Lime	

The Adobes to be 20 inches long, 9½ inches wide and 4 inches thick, and a good, merchantable article,—well dried and made of the best dirt that can be found for the purpose. No broken or soft ones will be accepted.

The Rafters to be as follows, viz:

260	to be	14ft	long,	and 3x6	inches	square
614	do.	21ft	do.	do.	do.	do.
18	do.	19ft	do.	do.	do.	do.

892, Total.

The Lumber to be a good, clean article, (pine,) and of the following dimensions, viz:

20,000	feet,	of 1 inch.
10,000	do.	1½ do.
10,000	do.	2 do.

The shingles to be of good material, (pine,) and the usual size.

The Lime to be of the best quality the country affords; unslacked and free from stones and all foreign substances.

Bids wil be received for each of the articles above mentioned, separately, or for any part thereof. Bidders will state their prices in Gold Coin, stating particularly the denomination in connection with the price—as per thousand, per foot, per bushel, etc., etc.

Bidders must sign their names in full and give their place of residence.

Each bid must be signed by two or more responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract in case of its being awarded.

The delivery of the articles to commence within a reasonable time after notice has been received of the contract having been approved by the proper authority; and no contract is to be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Sub-District, District, Department and Division Commanders.

Further instructions can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Chief Q. M., Sub District Southern Arizona.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 25.....1869

LOCAL MATTERS.

APPOINTMENTS:—The following appointments as aids on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, have been made by Governor Safford: King S Woolsy, Estevan Ochoa, J M Barney, Henry A Bigelow, Daniel H Stickney; Edward Phelps, adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; and Peter R. Brady, private secretary with the rank of major.

A. LENIN, the big lager beer man, has now in operation an apparatus for manufacturing ale and lager. This he recently imported from San Francisco at a cost of $3,000. He has our thanks for a half dozen of beer in the manufacture of which this new apparatus has been employed. That it is an improvement on the old there cannot be a question, as we never, in any clime, (and we have been in several,) saw the article now in our sanctum surpassed by anything bearing its name.

MR. DAVIS arrived with the eastern mail on Wednesday. He reports having seen a party of Indians at a short distance from the road while passing over the San Simon Bottom. Mr. Davis braves many dangers from which most men would shrink in fear. There are few, indeed, who possess sufficient nerve or determination to conduct this mail route with so much ability as does M. Davis, and we therefore advise him—since he will continue to risk his life—to be cautious and watchful while travelling where danger lurks behind every shrub and sand bank. It is a sad task to record the death of any pioneer, but especially is it sad to record the death of our bravest and best.

THE entire mail route from Tucson, via Camp Grant, Florence, Phœnix and Camp McDowell, to Wickenburg, is now in operation. The mail leaves Tucson on Sunday evening, for camp Grant, in company with the military express—which arrangement affords protection to both mails on this portion of the route. The Florentines have at length got mail facilities, and now, that they are no longer an isolated people, left to their own brave impulses, we shall expect to find legal proceedings take the place of pistol and knife in settling disputes. Florence, owing to its location—just outside the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians—suffers less from Apache inroads than any other settlement in the Territory; this together with its superior agricultural resources, must soon give it much permanent importance.

"VELOCIPEDESTRIANATION":—There are few who will not readily admit that a velocipede is a very pretty thing to look upon, but equally few are they who will admit that it is a pretty exercise—learning to ride one, in a dusty street, while the thermometer stands somewhere about 90° in the shade. It is quite amusing to watch an individual taking his first lesson, but from our own experience we can truthfully assert that the rider, or rather the learner while endeavoring to control his motions, cannot see any thing to laugh at, even though the whole town should wear a broad grin. We have, however one gentleman who has succeeded in training himself to the motions of the velocipede and can now manage it with much ease. We saw him whirl across the courthouse plaza, a few evenings since, so swiftly that a playful dog, following in his wake, was obliged to strain every muscle to keep up with him in his flight.

MINES:—A new mining excitement has started up, occasioned by the discovery of rich placer diggings in in Senora. The particulars concerning the discovery reached Tucson some two weeks since, accompanied by an invitation by an officer of the Mexican army to all Americans who wish to go thither, from Tucson, to come along and go to work, and he will furnish them a military guard to protect them from the hostile Indians. This is certainly a very hospitable offer, and has had the desired effect. Eight of our citizens, who having lost all confidence in the nominal protection afforded to the people of Arizona, left on Sunday last with provisions, etc., to test the value of the report. If these diggings prove only half as rich, or half as extensive as they are represented, the fact will still cause a stampede from rich but neglected Arizona, to this land of promise, unsurpassed by anything known of mining excitements—even in the fevered age of '49. This mine is distant from Tucson about 230 miles. We wish our brave adventurers every success, and think it hard that our own government has so persistently denied them that protection which Mexico finds it profitable to extend.

ON A TOUR:—Governor Safford and his lady, Hon. Coles Bashford and judge Titus left Tucson on Thursday to visit northern and central Arizona. The secretary and judge will return within a few weeks, but the Governor with his lady will visit the former home of Mrs Safford, in South San Diego, and thence take a tour to the Eastern States. Upon learning the Governor's intention the people of Tucson assembled at his residence on Tuesday evening to aknowledge their appreciation of his manly efforts in behalf of the Territory, during his sojournment here, and to give a farewell party to himself and his very hospitable and unassuming lady. The company had assembled at 9 o'clock when the music started up and the dance was announced, and never did floor respond beneath the feet of a more jovial and hearty set of dancers. About 1 o'clock the party broke up, when the guests took their departure, feeling happy but not altogether reconciled to lose the the society of the Governor and his lady even for a brief time.

SUICIDE:—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Sloan—a gambler, and for some years past a resident of Tucson—committed suicide. During two weeks, immediately preceding the event, he had been suffering from attacks of intermittent fever, and upon the evening named was confined by sickness to his bed. In this condition he requested a young man present to bring the doctor to his room, and no sooner was he thus left alone than he seized his pistol and discharged its contents into his head. His friend, hearing the report of the pistol, returned immediately to the room where he found the victim already in the agonies of death, the bullet having entered above the right ear and penetrated the brain. Mr. Sloan, from some accident through life, became terribly deformed and was entirely disabled from engaging in any kind of heavy or active labor. It is supposed that his being poor and sick and helpless caused him to regard life as burthensome, and urged him to seek rather the uncertainty of eternity.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st, '69

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND

SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE, Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

COL. J. P. T CARTER, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
LORD & WILLIAMS
of Tucson, A. T.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently assure will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

roduce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

TUCSON, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.
August 4th, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for the rental of the

—GOVERNMENT FARM—

for ONE YEAR, commencing January 1st, 1870.

The farm is situated on the Verde River, one mile from this post, and contains about 200 acres, under cultivation by process of irrigation.

The products of the farm, are to be GRAIN and FORAGE, delivered at this Post in such quantities, as may be required by the A. A. Q. M.

The grain received from the farm must consist principally of Corn and Barley.

The Forage—; "Serghum," "Corn Fodder" and "Barley Hay."

The price of the Grain and Forage in Gold Coin, or its equivalent in U, S. Currency, will be stated in Proposals.

The party or parties leasing, will have the use of all tools and implements, now attached to the Farm.

By Order of General C. G. SAWTHLLE.
J. L. JOHNSTON
A. A. Q. M.

ag21,6t

HIRAM S. STEVENS.
SIDNEY R. DELONG, SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City,

Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for

Best Manufacturing Machine

AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well rs Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.
ag14 y

CHAS. M. LORD W. W. WILLIA

LORD & WILLIAMS,

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

in12 tf

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silvenberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

BRICK AND LIME!

The undersigned offer for sale at the Corrall formerly occupied by "Brigham" any quantity of Brick & Lime. We have now on hand about 50,000 bricks which we offer at $15 per thousand and lime may be purchased from us at $1 per bushel.

FREDERICK MARSH & Co.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.

JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma8

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

SOUTHERN OVERL[illegible]

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agen Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NEWSPAPER AND

JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, north of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson s in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House hat wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise n eur columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES

OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

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PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otst4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

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TUCSON, A. T.

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Jan. 1, 1869-tf,

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, October 30, 1869. No 42

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court House Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

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M. Falb and his Astronomical Predictions.

Most of the news from the South by the last mail, came mingled with fears and anxieties excited by the predictions of Astronomer Falb. Certainly, if it is any satisfaction and honor to a scientific man to have his deductions read and attended to wherever the voice of the Press can be heard, Mr. F. has little reason to complain. Along the coast of Peru, many of the most intelligent families have removed away from the sea, until the period of the possible fulfilment of the prediction shall have passed over During the middle ages the appearance of a comet and other common celestial phenomena were sufficient to disturb the tranquility of entire nations. They looked to heaven and the ceremonies of the church to protect them. The voice of science was neither heard nor sought for. Now-a-days science has ascertained for us how even the most distant planets effect our moral and physical welfare. Even the spots on the sun's disc, though 90, 000,000 miles off, effect our magnetic instruments; showing how our terrestrial and ærial electricity are obedient to the solar influence, and by producing depression or elevation in the state of man's mind, may make him enthusiastic, reckless or dispirited, As to earthquakes, here we seem to enjoy a not easily explained immunity from such events; somehow or other this part of the isthmus seems to lie outside of the line of direction of both northern and southern volcanic disturbances. In Cherriqui, to the north of us, they are yearly felt more or less, becoming more severe as we penetrate into the Central American States There is not in the history of Panama, since its establishment, any evidence or record of severe earthquakes. The towers of the cathedral and the saints in its niches seem never to have stirred from their rigid contemplative attitudes since it was built. All this, we admit, affords but little consolation to our friends whose dwellings rest above the volcanic subterranean region of South America. However we often suffer real evils by too keenly anticipating events whose recurrence certainly falls within the circle of possibility; but still does not admit of absolute certainty. How often has the end of the world been predicted, founded, it is true, only on moral calculations which cannot claim anything like mathematical certainty. It is said of Rev. Dr. Cummings, who has also had his share of such gloomy vaticinations, that in making a new contract for renting a house, he wished to have it at a much lower price, seeing that the end of all things was so near.

It must be admitted that our friends both at Calloa and Atica have abundant reason to be uneasy. The lesson taught both places, especially the latter, has been too terrible to be forgotten. To a stranger arriving for the first time at Calloa, the formation of the shingly soil and point upon which it is built is very striking. As he walks through the recently made streets, running over the site of old Callao, and sees upturned human skulls and bones, the relics of the former city on the one hand and the small elevation above the sea on the other, he can scarcely help saying to himself what a slight oscellation of the land would be sufficient to sweep again the present inhabitants and buildings into the "mar brava." Nevertheless we have the overwhelming earthquakes of Lisbon, Port Royal, Caracas and other places which have never been repeated,

We translate for our readers part of a letter written from Tacna to the Comercio of Lima, under date of August 15th :

"The days have passed when, according to Mr. Falb, we ought to have had violent terrestrial movements. However, about 5 a. m. of the 14th inst., some noise was heard, but without any further results. But as it might be a prelude to the terrible earthquake which is expected to occur about the end of September, or beginning of October, everybody feels anxious and dispirited from the mere idea that the cataclysm of the 13th of August, last year, might be repeated. "Many families still remain in the fields, suffering from cold and exposure, deeming it safer than the city, to await the fatal day. Disregarding the probabilities of serious diseases, such as pleurisies or other inflammations of the chest and lungs which are apt to be engendered by such exposure at this season of the year."

So it is under all such trying circumstances, man is apt to suffer certain evils while trying to escape future ones, which might never occur. It is right to exercise a prudent yet watchful resignation. Those in Arica who took an intelligent notice of the retiring of the sea beyond its usual bounds, preparatory to forming the return wave, and moved to higher ground escaped with life.

To Mr. Falb we owe our thanks for the warning he sends us. The physician predicts from the symptoms the approach of a serious disease, and at the same time comforts us by pointing out the means by which a fatal catastrophe is to be avoided. We ask--can no instrument be devised which, like the barometer, would tell us locally of the coming storm? The wild Indian places his ear to the ground and hears the far off footsteps of the horses of his enemy. The awful and terrible footsteps of nature, in her reconstructive moods, impress us with fear and trembling. Man can only stand aside with reverent awe until she has past.—[Panama Star and Herald.

Alexander Von Humboldt.

The following description of the appearance of Alexander von Humboldt is from the pen of Bayard Taylor, who saw him in November, 1856, three years before his death: As I looked at the majestic old man, the line of Tennison, describing Wellington, came into my mind "Oh, good gray head, which all men know." The first impression made by Humboldt's face was that of a broad and grand personality. His massive brow, heavy with gathered wisdom of nearly a century, bent forward and overhung his breast like a ripened crown; but when you looked below it a pair of clear eyes, almost as bright and steady as a child's, met your own. In these eyes your old that trust in man that immortal youth of the heart, which made the snows of 87 winters lie so lightly on his head. You trusted him utterly at the first glance, and you felt that he would trust you, if you were worthy of it. I had approached him with a natural feeling of reverence, but in five minutes I found that I loved him, and could talk with him as freely as with a friend of my own age. His nose, mouth and chin had the heavy Teutonic character, whose genuine type always expresses an honest simplicity and directness. His wrinkles were few and small, and his skin had a smoothness and delicacy rarely seen in old men. His hair, although snow-white was still abundant, his step slow but firm, and his manner active almost to restlessness. I could not perceive that his memory, the first mental faculty to show decay, was at all impaired. He talked rapidly and with the greatest apparent ease, never hesitating for a word, whether in English or German, and, in fact appeared to be unconscious which language he was using, as he changed five or six times in the course of the conversation. "You have traveled much and seen many ruins." said Humboldt, as he gave me his hand; "now you have seen one more." "Not a ruin," I could not help replying," but a pyramid." For I pressed the hand which had touched those of Frederick the Great, Foster, the champion of Capt. Cook, of Klopstock and Schiller, of Pitt, Napoleon, Josephine, the Marshals of the Empire, Jefferson, Hamilton, Wieland, Herder, Evettie, Cuvier, La Place, Gay, Lussac, Beethoven, Walter Scott —in short, every great man whom Europe has produced in three-quarters of a century.

Tho expedition under Gen. Duncan, which left Fort McPherson for Republican River, surprised a camp of fifty-six lodges, last sunday, and drove the Indians away, capturing a large quantity of supplies and camp equipage. The killed one Indian and wounded two.—*Denver News*, Oct. 6th.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the United States of America, being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the colony of British Honduras on the other, by means of the British mail packet plying between New Orleans and Belize, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the office of New Orleans on the one part and the office of Belize on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples, originating in the United States and addressed to the British Honduras, or originating in the British Honduras and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by the British mail packets established between New Orleans and belize, so long as the British government shall deem it expedient to maintain such packets.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in British Honduras upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States shall be sixpence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion; one penny for each newspaper, and threepence per four ounces for book packets, or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid correspondence addressed to British Honduras shall be twelve cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion; two cents on each newspaper, and six cents per four ounces on book packets, or packets of patterns or samples.

The postage in either direction must in all cases be wholly prepaid.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in British Honduras, free from all charge whatsoever.

ARTICLE III

The exchange of correspondence referred to in Article II, preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States post offices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter, newspaper, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, dispatched from one office to another, shall be plainly stamped in red ink, with a stamp bearing the word "Paid" on the right hand corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this agreement; such regulations to terminate at any time, on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1869, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office, of six months.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington on the 11th day of August, 1869, and in London on the 4th day of September, 1869.

[SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

[SEAL] HARTINGTON,
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Washington, August 11, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 30.....1869.

A MISTAKE DISCOVERED.

Ever since the occupation of Arizona by Americans, from which event dates our first real knowledge of the Territory, its inhabitants have labored under a terrible mistake regarding the manner in which they considered themselves obliged to procure timber for building purposes. Almost all the timber thus far employed in building up the town of Tucson has been imported from New Mexico, and set down here, at what cost we know not, but sold to consumers at the rate of twenty cents per foot. And still this order of things continues. A few feeble efforts were made at different times to procure timber from our Territory, the most successful being those made in the Santa Rita mountains, under the auspices of officers of the California volunteers, in 1865. The work was, however, at no time pursued with sufficient zeal to give it the character of an enterprise, and until very recently appeared as if it were about to be altogether abandoned. But now, at length, the folly of hauling lumber from New Mexico, and the still greater folly of purchasing the same at rates so exhorbitant are fully appreciated, and determined efforts are being made to discover whether the timbered country of Southern Arizona may not be successfully speculated in, under proper management. This effort is being made by the busy, stirring and decidedly enterprising Frenchman, A. Lazard, who has opened a road into the timbered country and erected a saw-mill right in the heart of Apachedom and among the Santa Rita pines.

This project deserves to be a successful one. Nothing hitherto attempted or accomplished here can heap so many benefits upon the people of this section as an abundance of lumber which may be cheaply or reasonably procured. We are sorry, however, that the ambitious "Frenchy," before throwing his energy and capital into the Santa Rita range, did not first take a trip to the mountains which lie immediately north from here. That they contain an inexhaustible supply of timber we can assure every one, from the fact during our recent tour among these hills we traveled through a forest of pine timber covering an extent of more than one hundred square miles, where the trees will average a height of more than one hundred feet. The only objection offered to the project of obtaining timber from this source, is that a road to the timbered country cannot be opened. The distance from Tucson is only 25 miles, and hence it will be seen that so far as distance is concerned its advantages over the Santa Rita, which is distant about 60 miles, will not admit of a question. The opening of a road to this timber, it is only fair to suppose, will be attended with much difficulty, but it is preposterous to contend that it is an impossibility. It has never been attempted for the reason that nothing definite was known regarding these mountains or what they might contain. Now, if Frenchy's Santa Rita project should, like its numerous progenitors, prove abortive, we will expect to see him make an effort in this other direction. Let whoever would undertake to open up the timber resources of these mountains proceed first to Pueblo Viejo, about eight miles beyond the Point of Mountain, on the Camp Grant road; and if at this point an ascent cannot be effected to the timbered land at the head of Cañada del Oro, then it may be somewhat difficult to find a point which will prove practicable; but we feel almost safe in asserting that persistent efforts here will meet with the most complete success. It is worth trying; whoever will be so fortunate as to discover a route which will tap the forests of these mountains will have struck the richest mine yet discovered in Arizona.

The Spiritualists have now got a choice subject to treat upon. It is one of those which affords them an opportunity of asserting whatever they wish, there being no one living who can point out the falsehood. This is the "Byron Scandle." At Springfield, Mass., a party of mediums recently called up Lord Byron, and upon questioning him regarding Mrs. Stow's revelations, he replied that it was "a d—d lie"—pretty heavy language for a spirit.

The Los Angeles *Star* in noting its approbation of our views regarding the energy and efficiency of Governor McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, says: "We fully endorse that portion which says that Governor McCormick is frequently written to on matters pertaining to Southern California, and is almost as much a representative of that section as of Arizona."

The Indian Loose Again.

On Wednesday we gave an account of fresh depredations by Indians in Arizona. On the same day advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, represented that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the warpath.—*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 1st.

Will somebody please to inform us when it was that the Indian of Arizona was otherwise than "loose"? In what year since Arizona became a Territory of the United States did a single month elapse in which some person, either in Arizona, New Mexico, or Sonora, where the Apaches are most abundant, was not murdered or robbed? It is hardly possible that the *Herald*, which is always the first to discover and proclaim facts, can suppose that the Indian, known as the Apache, was ever in a state of bondage or submission. If it be in error on this point it is doubtless through the misrepresentations of such tools as Vincent Coyler who, we are sorry to say, left the Territories with his scalp whole and entire; but why? Because he did give the savages an opportunity to dispute his claim. Yet, like a true hypocrite, wishing to make the world believe that he has really "been and gone and done it," he takes up the side of the story which he has reason to think will give most satisfaction to the "Friends," and actually bubbles with enthusiasm, not because he is conscious of having accomplished anything great or good, but because he has discovered that his subtle duplicity will, in all probability, work out his own aggrandizement more successfully than the most thorough investigation and persistent inquiry could have done.

The habits and character of the Indian are no longer a matter of doubt; his disposition is well known throughout, but not, from some cause, everywhere acknowledged; therefore, let it be understood that they who shall hereafter represent him as better than the worst stamp of a murderer and cut-throat are liars and hypocrites, all. If the outside world would learn the real character of the Indian it can arrive at facts by reading the ARIZONAN or the *Miner*—they do *him* justice at least.

News from Cuba.

Letters from Cuba received in Washington give a most piteous account of the treatment of Americans by the Cubans, whose liberty they were fighting to achieve. Every promise made them in the United States has been broken. They are looked upon with jealousy by the Cubans, and daily more or less fall by the hand of the assassin. In every engagement they are placed in the front, and the wounded are left upon the ground to be murdered by the Spaniards: So say late Washington dispatches.

It is the general belief that there is no truth in the statement and that it has been gotten up by the Spaniards with the hope that it would deter American adventurers from taking up arms with the Cubans. The Herald Speaks of it in this wise:

From what source comes the news that the Cuban patriots are treating American volunteers with great brutality, pushing them to the front in every fight and leaving the wounded on the field to be massacred? It is a suspicious story, and bears upon its face a Spanish origin. The object, of course, is to throw a damper upon recruiting in this country. The men who would join the Cuban ranks are not generally of that class which is likely to be deterred from any adventure by tales of this kind. we'll trust them against all the assassins they can raise, in that island and give the said assassins odds. Spanish inventions will have to try harder than this before it conjures up a story that will keep the filibusters at home.

On the 3d inst. a heavy storm of rain and wind swept through the eastern States, spreading destruction in its track. In New York State, railroad tracks were torn up, bridges washed away, houses swept from their sites and several lives lost. In New Jersey the Hoboken meadows were submerged, necessitating the rescue, by boats, of the inhabitants; trains were delayed several hours on account of earth slides and inundations at various points on the railroads. In Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts a vast amount of property was destroyed by the freshets.

The funeral of ex-President Pierce took place at Concord on the 11th inst.

Los Angeles Ite m.

[From the News.]

The rats are making war upon the silk worms in Los Angeles County. Numbers have likewise perished from cold, within a few nights.

The new locomotive for use on the L. A. & S. P. R. R. has arrived at Wilmington.

A day or two since an affray occurred at Soledad, in which an Irishman, one of the hands, working at the mines, was terrible beaten. We understand that he has since died from the effects of his injuries.

Mechanics, especially masons and carpenters, find ample employment at remunerative wages. Improvements are the order of the day and we are rapidly moving forward in the path which leads to greater prosperity.

As officer Hamilton was making his usual rounds he was accosted by a chap who evidently cherished a love for the ardent, and asked if he was not a policeman. An affirmative reply was followed by the rather novel request that he would lock the questioner up in the calaboose, he declaring his inability to keep sober, outside of the walls of that institution.

A man named Leonardo Ortega was burned to death in the Sierra Madre Mountains, near the rancho of Teodoro Verdugo. He was about 34 years old and was a native of Chihuahua. He was at work chopping wood, and from the position of his charred remains it is supposed that he was surrounded by the flames ere he was aware of his danger.

The Vallejo *Recorder* publishes the following extract from a letter written by Thomas C. McDowell, and dated Harrisburg, Pa., September 15th:

I am glad to be able to inform you of the fact that on the first of May next, we intend to have 164 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, west from Jackson, Texas, in running order. On the 15th of October we will let 150 miles more of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, which will be finished by the 1st of October, 1870, making in all 314 miles of our road. It is more than probably that before the 1st of January, 1871, we will have the whole line to El Paso under operation, which will be a possible expedition.

The Santa Cruz Times says it is perfectly practicable to build a railroad on the route described as follows:

From a point where the western road crosses San Lorenzo river, at or near Red-Wood City, inclines down through the immense redwood forests, along the line of the San Lorenzo river to Santa Cruz; thence to Watsonville, which will be the terminus. The entire length of the road will be about 50 miles, and the cost for completion and stocking will be about $25,000 per mile, amounting in total to about $1,250,000.

The Times proposes to the people of Santa Cruz to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock in order to start the enterprise. This, with San Mateo subscriptions and the sale of bonds, would build the road.—*L. A. Star.*

The following letter and remarks concerning a strange discovery in this [illegible] County, are published in the San Joaquin Valley *Argus* of Oct 9th:

Horse Shoe Bend, Oct 4, 1869.

DEAR COULTER: I beg to inform you that we have the "devil" corralled. Curtis was grounds-keeping in Bob. McGhee's garden, we washed him out, horns and jaw. We have not as yet found the cloven foot or tail, but we have got its upper jaw with eight double teeth on each side, weighing about 150 pounds—two horns attached, but unfortunately broke them in three places in getting them out of the bed of hard cement, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds. The horns are either ivory or bone very much decomposed. It must have been a very large brute. Around him we also washed out 30 skulls of Indians. I intend writing to a scientific paper to ascertain what sort of an animal he could have been. Should you come to Coulterville I think it is worth seeing. Yours, &c.,

T. H. NETHERWOOD.

We are informed by other parties who have seen the remains, that the horns look to have been about eight feet long each; and are as large as a man's thigh. The upper jaw of the animal only was found, and having front teeth of course could not have been an animal of the cow species. A great many of the bones were washed away before attention was attracted to them.

The News.

From the Daily New Mexican.

It is officially reported that 1800 insurgents surrendered to general Balderic; deputies Naguerón and Palacios have given their adhesion to the government; fighting continues at Saragossa and the authorities demand reinforcements. Disturbances have broken out in Valencia, but in Catalonia the insurrectionists lost heavily. Parties just arrived here report that the republic has been proclaimed in La Carolina and Gandisa; it is feared the insurgents will make a movement upon Madrid, and great preparations are being made to meet them.

At the late amnesty meeting in Dublin an address was adopted declaring that the refusal to release the Fenian prisoners would be regarded as an indication that the British government was determined to rule by terror and not conciliation.

A negro who outraged a young lady, near Fort Washington, was taken by a mob and hung to a tree.

A Chicago dispatch, dated Oct. 14th, says that Admiral Farragut commenced sinking last evening, but rallied somewhat this morning. His recovery is still doubtful.

A negro confined in jail at Somerville Tennessee for an attempt to ravish a young lady was taken out by a mob and hung.

A negro who outraged an old lady at whitehall Station, Pennsylvania, was taken by the mob, from the officers having him in charge, and hung.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson, A. T. Sept. 23d, 1869.

P. R. TULLY, *Administrator*

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. P. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with the transportation of Government stores from this Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

A. Q. M. OFFICE,

TUCSON, A. T.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quadruplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of October, 1869, for the delivery of the following articles of building materials at Camp Lowell, near Tucson, viz:

170,000	Adobes,	more or less.
892	Vegas or Rafters	
40,000	Feet Lumber	
262,000	Shingles	
1,000	Bushels Lime	

The Adobes to be 20 inches long, 9½ inches wide and 4 inches thick, and a good, merchantable article,—well dried and made of the best dirt that can be found for the purpose. No broken or soft ones will be accepted.

The Rafters to be as follows, viz:

260 to be 14ft long, and 3x6 inches square
614 do. 21ft do. do. do. do.
18 do. 19ft do. do. do. do.

892, Total.

The Lumber to be a good, clean article, (pine,) and of the following dimensions, viz:

20,000 feet, of 1 inch.
10,000 do. 1½ do.
10,000 do. 2 do.

The shingles to be of good material, (pine,) and the usual size.

The Lime to be of the best quality the country affords; unslacked and free from stones and all foreign substances.

Bids will be received for each of the articles above mentioned, separately, or for any part thereof. Bidders will state their prices in Gold Coin, stating particularly the denomination in connection with the price—as per thousand, per foot, per bushel, etc., etc.

Bidders must sign their names in full and give their place of residence.

Each bid must be signed by two or more responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract in case of its being awarded.

The delivery of the articles to commence within a reasonable time after notice has been received of the contract having been approved by the proper authority; and no contract is to be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Sub-District, District, Department and Division Commanders.

Further instructions can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A:
Chief Q. M., Sub District Southern Arizona.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

OCTOBER 30 1869

LOCAL MATTERS.

E N. FISH with his family left for California last week.

S. R. DELONG arrived from Camp Crittenden on Friday. He looks just as tranquil and as happy as when, in years past, he kept Prescott in a perpetual bubble, through the columns of the ARIZONAN, then edited by him.

RICH:—A piece of silver ore recently brought by Mr. McPherson, from a ledge somewhere on the San Pedro river, was examined last week by Mr. Tiernan. This gentleman is an experienced miner and declares this to be the richest specimen he ever saw during his 18 years' experience in working mines. It assayed $987 to the ton.

REPAIRED:—Mr. I. Goldberg has made up his mind that, being a good-looking man, there could not possibly be any inconsistency about the matter suppose he were to have one of the prettiest habitations in town. Thus reasoning the matter over he set a dozen of Mexicans to work plastering and painting, some ten days since, and the result is that the rough-looking adobe of two weeks ago reminds one, in its variegated beauties, of a newly fledged goldfinch.

AN ARRIVAL:—The greatest happiness we have felt, for many months, was occasioned by a visit from our old friend Dr. Palmer, of the Smithsonian Institute, whose honest hand we shook with a hearty good will. He arrived here on Wednesday last after completing a tour through New Mexico and Arizona. He intends leaving on Monday for Sonora, there to pursue, by observation, his favorite studies, botany and zoology, and to collect whatever information he may regarding the genealogy and philology of the Indian race. His researches have already contributed largely to a knowledge of the habits, doctrines, etc., of the Indian inhabiting this and our sister Territory. In the insect creation his observations have been numerous and important.

FLORENCE AGAIN:—The latest accounts from Florence are of such a character as throw a cloud over all our recently conceived hopes that the state of society there was about to undergo some improvement. The most terrible crime, when frequently repeated, it would appear, gradually ceases to be regarded with that consternation which its first perpetration inspires. So it is, at least in the present instance; we are surprised to learn that another murder has been committed at Florence. This took place on the 25th inst. The victim was a man of wealth and respectability, named Chas Wilkinson, and the perpetrator is a worthless Mexican named Florentine Odego. We have not learned any particulars regarding the affray; a brief note to the justice of the peace at this place being the source of our information. The murderer is still at large.

A P. O. IN THE WILDERNESS:—The establishment of a mail route from Tucson, via Camp Grant, Florence, &c., to Wickenburg, is the result of one of Governor McCormick's wholesome recommendations for the good of the Territory. From this, as from everything recommended by him, which has been acted upon, we perceive the existence of the greatest foresight in the conception of his projects. But it is a pity that all the advantages which might possibly be derived from a work so judiciously conceived may not be enjoyed. In speaking thus we refer to the absurd act of establishing the post office at Grant a whole mile from that post—where nobody wishes to have it, and where it is neither safe nor reasonable that it should be. Now, who has been guilty of this absurdity? Did Major Duffield learn of this arrangement yet? We think not, for if he did he would certainly view the matter as we view it, and as every sensible man must view it. North-west from the camp are two farmers—here also is the post office—; south-east from the post are three farmers; between the ranches to the south-east and those to the north-west the post is situated about midway; here also is the post trader and here likewise should be the post-office.

A FIGHT:—On Saturday evening three soldiers arrived from Camp Bowie, bearing dispatches from Col. Barnard to Gen. Devin to the effect that the Colonel, with one company of cavalry had come to an engagement with about 500 Indians, under their daring leader Cachise, about 30 miles from Camp Bowie. It will be remembered that after Lieutenant Winters had killed ten warriors and put the remainder to flight, Col. Barnard took the trail of the retreating savages; this he followed for a couple of days when he came suddenly upon the enemy who had become reinforced from the number of sixty to about 500. The Colonel, after a brief encounter, was obliged to fall back with the loss of three men killed and one officer, Lieutenant Lafferty, and three men wounded. Finding that the Indians were too numerous to be driven by his force of 55 men, the Colonel fortified himself as he best could and sent a dispatch to Camp Bowie, with instructions to proceed thence to Tucson. The Colonel, with his characteristic determination, disregarding, the terrible danger by which he was surrounded declared his intention to hold his position until reinforcements should come to his aid. Gen. Devin is just the man who knows how to appreciate such service, but having no troops here to send, forwarded a dispatch to Camp Crittenden with instructions to the cavalry company there to proceed at once to the rescue.

Had it been possible for Colonel Barnard to have a force of three companies instead of one, what an opportunity was here offered for a great and important victory! But no, it was impossible for him to take sufficient force so long as troops are not in the Territory. However, the reinforcements ordered to his assistance have reached him ere this, and it is possible, even probable that something has been done toward chastising that irripressible savage Cachise. We anxiously await the arrival of dispatches which will settle our doubts regarding the issue.

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchant in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to th market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO —PROPRIETORS. In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER. T. LAUENSTEIN

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, A. T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF.

TUCSON, A. T. April 1, 1869

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T.

September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,

E. N. FISH,

Chairman.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SIDNEY R. DELONG. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

AT THE

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for Best Manufacturing Machine AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

IT WILL TAKE

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

IT WILL SEW

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

The *Courier-Journal* takes a decided stand against woman's rights as advocated by Susan and Anna and G. F. T., etc., etc. But perhaps the *C. J.* is right notwithstanding. Just hear what it says on the subject:

"Now and then the females who do a woman's rights business under the name and style of Termagent, Virago & Co. (for which great house Anna Dickenson, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony and others are drumming), start a new notion and are ready to scratch out the world's eyes that won't agree with them. Anna Dickenson has been prowling about in Utah and the thing that grieved her most was that women did not ride—well, like men. She is making war on panniers and petticoats and wants them abolished, especially with a view to introducing the new method of riding. She has given her ideas in two garrulous columns about the matter. If there is anything indelicate which these strong-minded, weak-headed women have not suggested it should be pointed out. They get worse and worse and are gradually becoming more brazen and indecent. The whole tea party of them ought to be put to pounding hemp in some house of correction instead of being permitted to fill the minds of foolish girls with a mass of prurient trash and insubordination. What with "Jenkins," Geo. Francis Train, Woman's Rights, and Fisk Jr., the din is becoming intolerable.

A letter from William Bradford, the artist of the expedition, dated Ivigtut, Greenland, July 27th, describes the *Eisblinken*, one of the largest of the glaciers, which is constantly discharging immense icebergs into the sea, the whole shore of which is lined with them. He says: The sea is dotted with these great white floating islands, which are often from one to three hundred feet high. In a single view I have seen many hundreds. We were fortunate enough to witness seven bergs discharge in the manner first described, I believe, by Dr. Hayes; and although we were at one time exposed to some danger, and lost a part of our photographic materials by the wave which rolled thirty feet high upon the rocks, yet all of the party escaped without personal accident. The photographic party heard the crash and saw the wave coming in time to climb the rocks, and thus escape being washed into the sea, meeting with no further mishap than a good ducking from the crest of the sea. It was a narrow and providential escape. I was on the vessel at the time, making a study in oil of the glacier front, which is two hundred feet high, and had we been nearer to the shore, we should have been in all probability dashed to pieces."

To a people living in a law-and order town like Tucson, such proceedings as those contained in the following, copied from the local of the Woodland *Mail*, will suggest the necessity of immediate reform there:

'On Tuesday evening three different buildings were fired in this town and on Wednesday night three or four more attempts were made to burn the place. At last mentioned time the ruffians commenced operations by placing a can of powder beneath the ground floor of a Chinese wash house and blowing up the institution. The Johns were terribly frightened but not seriously damaged in person. Half an hour afterwards fires were kindled in buildings situated in localities some distance apart—rumor has it from three to six in number.—"

Rev T. K. Beecher employs the following argument in condemnation of woman's rights:

Man governs himself because he is stronger, and in this world all debated questions are settled sooner or later by force. Moral influence and public opinion control, because they imply reserved FORCE. In the rough and tumble of life no man need fear the competition of woman. In a general scramble she has all to lose and little to gain, except a right to scramble. In this rude world of force and matter, strength, when acknowledged by weakness, often becomes magnanimous, chivalrous, God-like. But strength, challenged to a race, asks and gives no quarter. For woman's sake, we hate the very sound of the words—"Woman's Rights."

'The state of society is such at Leavenworth that one of its papers gives this advice: "If you happen to meet two men who formerly lived in the same town, don't introduce them to each other, because the chances are in this unhappy country, that at least one of them, probably both, did something mean, and ran away, and don't want to talk about it."

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission

Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agen Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M

2-3t.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

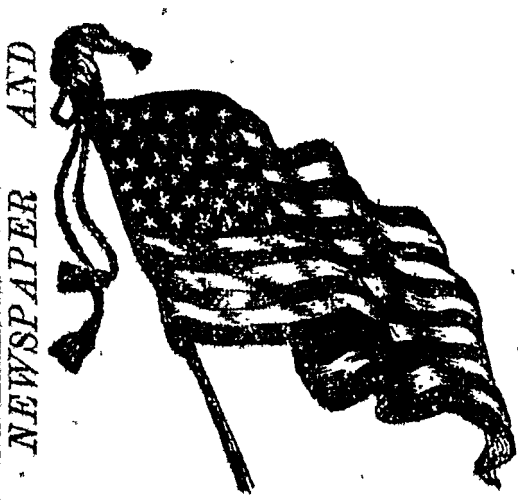
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

jn12 tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAMPHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A. T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M. YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—to—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 54 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.
23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Jy24;4w.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned, and James Poston are now in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
Territorial Treasurer.

12-tf

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.